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UNION GROWTH

in Canada, 1921–1967

Economics and Research Branch
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FOREWORD

Each year since 1911 the Canada Department of Labour has carried out surveys of union membership and of the characteristics of trade unions operating in Canada. The principal results of these surveys have been published annually in *Labour Organizations in Canada,* a handbook consisting of a directory of trade unions, the names and addresses of their principal officers, distributions of their locals by province, the names of their publications, as well as statistical tables showing the size and structure of the Canadian labour movement and the relation between union membership and the labour force. Further detail on the industrial and geographic distribution of union members was provided prior to 1959 in the above-named publication, and since 1959 in an annual article in *The Labour Gazette* entitled "Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada." The broadly aggregated statistics included in the directory, *Labour Organizations in Canada,* are obtained from union headquarters, the more detailed statistics by industry and location directly from local unions by means of a separate survey that was begun in 1949.

In recent years, with the labour force expanding at a rapid rate and with the penetration of unions into almost all industrial sectors and among all classes of occupations, the need for historical perspective on the trade union movement in Canada has become more and more apparent. Furthermore, the unique character of the Canadian labour movement -- a mixture of international unions, an indigenous development in the province of Quebec and a growing number of large all-Canadian unions--provides added interest to students of industrial relations and social affairs.

This study, which draws together much of the statistical information gathered over the past sixty years, illustrates by charts and supporting tables the more significant trends and development that have taken place in trade union membership in Canada. It was initiated by Francis J. McKendy, Chief of the Labour Organizations Division, in 1965, when all available union membership statistics were assembled and examined and a framework for analysis was developed. The appointment by the Prime Minister, in 1966, of the Task Force on Labour Relations gave further impetus to the project and the Division was asked to develop it as one of the Task Force research studies. Although it was not completed by the time the Task Force presented its report, much of the material assembled for the study was made available for the use of the Task Force members. It is now being published as a study by the Economics and Research Branch.

The study was prepared by Dr. J.K. Eaton and Mr. Kebebew Ashagrie of the Labour Organizations and Labour Disputes Division, Economics and Research Branch. Mr. Ashagrie was involved in the collection and arrangement of the data from the inception of the project and in November 1968 Dr. Eaton assumed responsibility for its further development and completion. Calculations and verification of statistical material were done by Mr. George W. Smith and the charts were prepared by Miss Stella Coe.

The study is primarily empirical and makes no attempt to generate a theory of union growth for Canada. Deficiencies in the data are frankly acknowledged in the text and in footnotes, and qualifications are freely stated in order to prevent too literal interpretation of trends and analyses. The statistics in this document are based on published figures; those dealing with union membership by geographic areas and by industry are subject to revision in the light of a detailed examination of source data undertaken after the study was completed.

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Introduction

In a free society, trade unions have both economic and political significance. Economically, they are important in their influence on the distribution of the nation's income; politically, in that they are associations which establish a link between the isolated individual worker and the state, an essential ingredient of a pluralistic society. A study of their growth is therefore of importance to any examination of economic and political development.

A study of union growth requires also an examination of the forces which affect such growth. Most of these are beyond the direct control of the unions themselves such as wars, economic depressions, degree of industrialization, employment shifts among industries, public opinion, etc. These indirect influences are most important in the long run, whereas in the short run, growth may be influenced more by factors over which unions have greater control, such as the quality of their leadership, financial strength, efficiency of their organizing methods, and the degree of inter-union co-operation. There are also factors over which unions may have a limited control such as supply of a particular type of labour, technological change, government labour policies, etc. All of these factors, of course, react and interact on each other, government labour policies, for instance, being influenced by economic considerations, public opinion, quality of union leaders and other things. The quality of union leadership is itself affected by social stratification and social policies, the public image of trade unions, technological advances and other factors.

The sorting out of cause and effect from this social kaleidoscope has interested theorists of industrial relations, but it is not our purpose to discuss the merits of their theories.[1] The purpose of this paper is primarily to present the statistics of union growth in Canada.[2] In selecting these statistics, however, we have made use of some theoretical guidance, but have attempted only to present in a tentative fashion some of the factors which may explain union growth in the various sections dealing with particular sectors and regions.

In view of its complexity, any explanation of union growth should be approached with due awareness of the difficulties involved. This is particularly true in Canada where to the complexities already mentioned must be added at least three other complicating factors. In the first place, Canada is a federal state in which, so far as labour matters are concerned, the jurisdiction of the federal government is more limited than that of the neighbouring United States, and of the governments of unitary states like the United Kingdom and Sweden. Consequently, when discussing external factors affecting union growth, such as public opinion and government policy, it is important to bear in mind that these might differ from province to province and might have different effects upon union growth. It therefore becomes necessary to break down the statistics as far as possible on a provincial basis and to examine these against the background of provincial attitudes and policies.

Secondly, Canada is unique in that the majority of its union members are in unions with headquarters in another country. This has had considerable influence on the growth of Canadian trade unions, not least of which has been the impact at certain periods of Canadian national feeling.

The third complicating factor is the existence in Quebec of a separate union centre, the Confederation of National Trade Unions (C.N.T.U.) which competes (almost entirely in Quebec) with the nation-wide Canadian Labour Congress (C.L.C.) and other non-affiliated unions. This competition is complicated with ideological overtones, which reflect on the Quebec scene the differences between the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions,[3] to which the C.L.C. and C.N.T.U. respectively, are affiliated.

In view of these complexities, therefore, no simple theory can explain the growth of trade unions in Canada. Instead of trying to explain everything macroscopically with a general theory, it is necessary to use a microscopic approach, examining in detail each province and each industry. It is in the spirit of John Locke that this paper approaches the problem:

> "In an age that produces such masters as the great Huygenius and the incomparable Mr. Newton, with some others of that strain, it is ambition enough to be employed as an underlabourer in clearing the ground a little, and removing some of the rubbish that lies in the way to knowledge."

---

[1] Among the more important recent studies of union growth in the United States are: J.T. Dunlop, "The Development of Labour Organization: a Theoretical Framework", in R.A. Lester and J. Shister (eds.), *Insights into Labour Issues*, (New York, 1948), pp. 163-193; I. Bernstein, "The Growth of American Unions", in *The American Economic Review*,, 44(3), June 1954, pp. 301-318; J. Rezler, *Union Growth Re-considered*,, (New York, 1961): E.R. Czarnecki, *Factors Affecting the Growth of American Labor Unions*, (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Georgetown Univ., 1967); A.A. Blum, "Why Unions Grow", *Labour History*, 9(1), Winter 1968. pp. 39-72.

[2] It should be made clear at the outset that the figures for trade union membership are not the same as those for employees covered by collective agreements. This is discussed in Appendix A, p.54.

[3] The I.F.C.T.U. changed its name to World Confederation of Labour at its Conference in Luxemburg in Oct. 1968; this change was ratified by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Brussels in January 1969, at which was also adopted a statute, eliminating reference to a single religion, but retaining reference to moral values.

1. Overall Union Growth

Chart 1[1], shows the growth in union membership, the number of locals and membership per local from 1921 to 1927.

During this period there was a more than sixfold increase in the total union membership, from 313,000 in 1921 to 1,921,000 in 1967. There have been periods of stagnation and regression, but the overall trend has been upward. The number of local unions more than tripled, increasing from 2,668 in 1921 to 8,678 in 1967, and the average membership size of locals nearly doubled, from 117 members in 1921 to 221 members in 1967.

The increase in the number of locals is probably a surer sign of union initiative than the increase in their average membership size. Whilst the latter may be the result of initiative at local level in recruiting programs, it is more likely, particularly during wartime and in the post-war period, to be the result of growth in the size of the establishments and in the extension of the check-off and union shop systems.[2] Similarly, a contraction in the size of local unions could be caused by a reduction in the number of workers employed resulting from technological change. On the other hand, an increase in the number of locals is more likely to be the result of organizing initiative on the part of the unions, necessitated either by the advance of industry into new areas, the development of new industries, or the growth of unionism among hitherto unorganized workers.

From the chart it can be seen that:

(a) There was a rapid increase in union membership after 1940 as compared with the inter-war period.

(b) In 1940 the average membership per local was less than in 1921 and the increase in union membership was the result of an increase in the number of locals throughout the period.

(c) From 1940 to 1944 the average size of locals grew more rapidly than the number of locals. This would be accounted for by the increase in size of establishments during the War, and to the more favourable atmosphere resulting from government measures aimed at maintaining good industrial relations in the period.

(d) From 1944 to 1967 the number of locals increased more rapidly than the average size of locals, the former more than doubling while the latter increased by about one-quarter. (Between 1955 and 1960, however, the average size of locals increased proportionally more than the number of locals.)

It is also interesting to note that the stagnation in membership growth in the United States between 1954 and 1964, which has interested students of the United States labor movement, was only partly reflected in the Canadian figures; there was a steady rise in membership from 1954 to 1958, only a short period of stagnation between 1958 and 1963, and since then the membership has increased steadily. This will be discussed later when we compare union growth in Canada with that in the United States.[3]

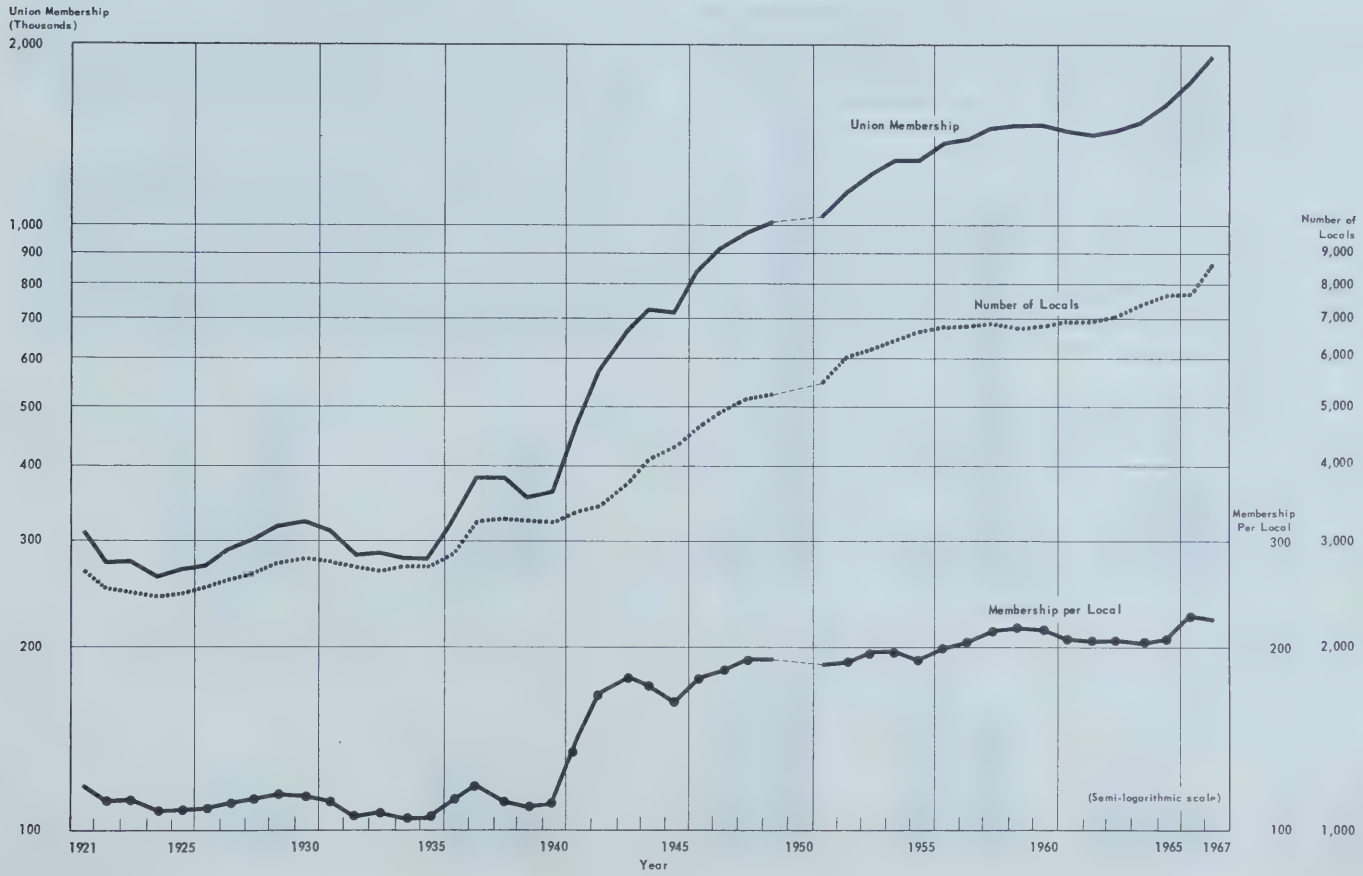
---

[1] Based on Table I, p.66.

[2] Locals based on a town or other locality may, of course grow as a result of organising new establishments, but such locals are the exception in Canada where the local is usually based on a single establishment.

[3] See Section 9, p.36.

CHART 1
UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA
1921 – 1967



Source: Table I A.

2. Union Growth By Region

The next stage in this study is an examination of union membership on a regional basis. Following usual custom, the provinces of Newfoundland (since 1949), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are grouped as one region under Atlantic Provinces; and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as one region, under Prairie Provinces. Canada is thus divided into five regions. It should also be pointed out that the following statistics relate to unionists working in the region, and not necessarily as working in industries under the jurisdiction of a province in the region; some of them may be in industries under federal jurisdiction.

As can be seen from Chart 2A,[1] the largest proportion of union members are to be found in Ontario, not only in 1967 but also in 1947 and 1927; and Quebec holds second place in all these three years. In 1967, Quebec and Ontario together had 70 per cent of Canada's union membership within their boundaries. Furthermore, both provinces have increased their proportion of union membership since 1927 whilst the proportions both for the Prairie and the Atlantic provinces have declined since 1927, and that in British Columbia has declined since 1947. It is not, of course, surprising to find the large majority of union members in Ontario and Quebec, since these are the most populous and the most industrialized provinces in Canada. They are also less dependent on the primary industries than the other provinces, and contain a larger proportion of the manufacturing industries in which most union growth has occurred in this period.

In 1961, more than 60 per cent of the Canadian population lived in these two provinces, and they were responsible for over 60 per cent of the total industrial production and for 80 per cent of the manufacturing production of Canada as a whole.[2]

Because of inconsistencies in reporting membership from year to year,[3] one must be chary of making judgments regarding pre-war trends of union membership in the provinces. However, Chart 2B[4] shows that from 1945 onwards, the pattern of growth has been roughly the same in all five regions. There is a steady rise in membership up to 1957; from 1957 to 1963, a slight increase in Quebec (the dip in 1958 is mainly accounted for by the reporting failure of several large Quebec locals) and the Prairies, stagnation in Ontario and British Columbia, and a decline in membership in the Atlantic Provinces; from 1963 to 1967 all regions show a steady increase.

---

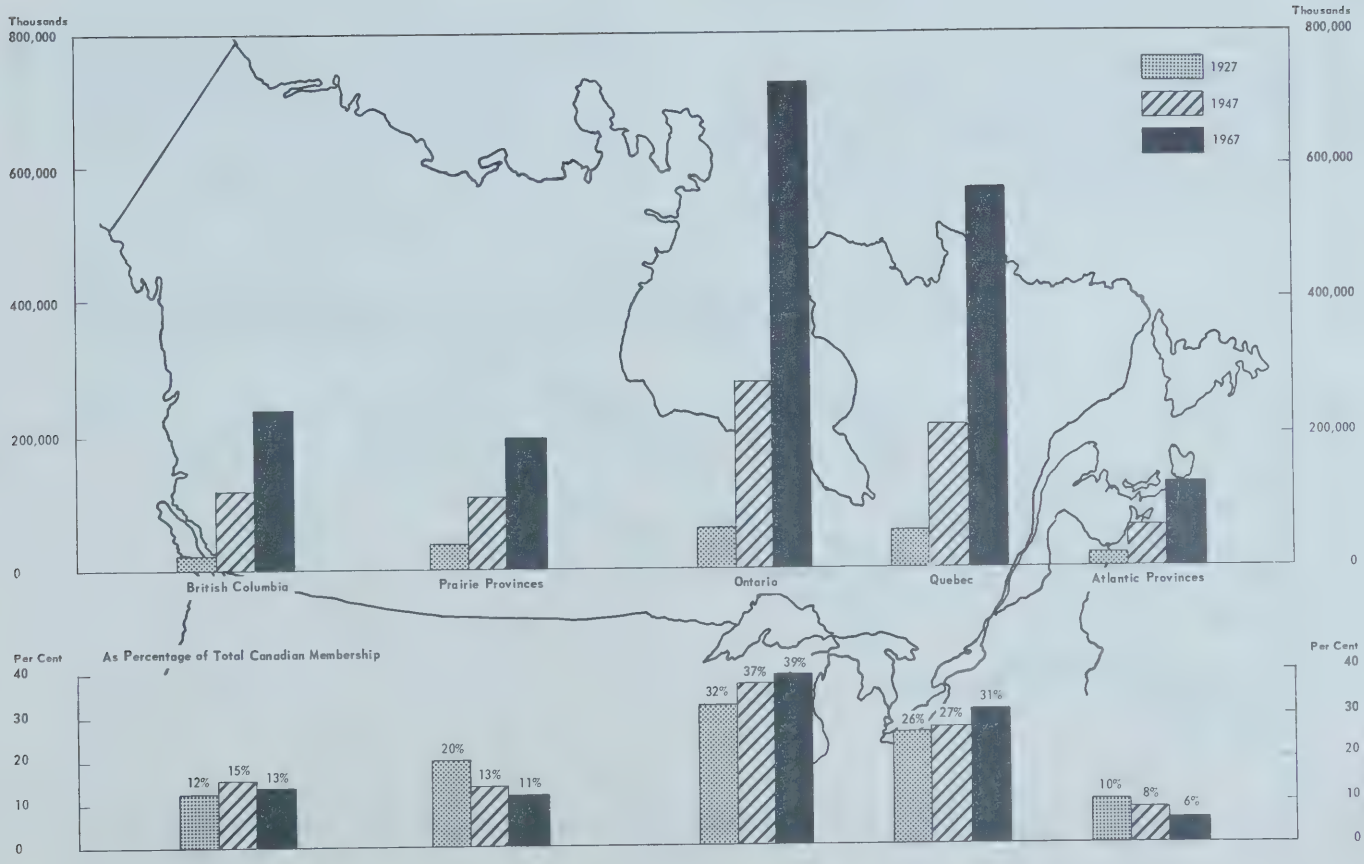
[1] Based on Tables IIA and IIB, pp. 68 and 69.

[2] A. Raynaud: *The Canadian Economic Systems* (Toronto, 1967), p. 59.

[3] See Appendix B, p. 56.

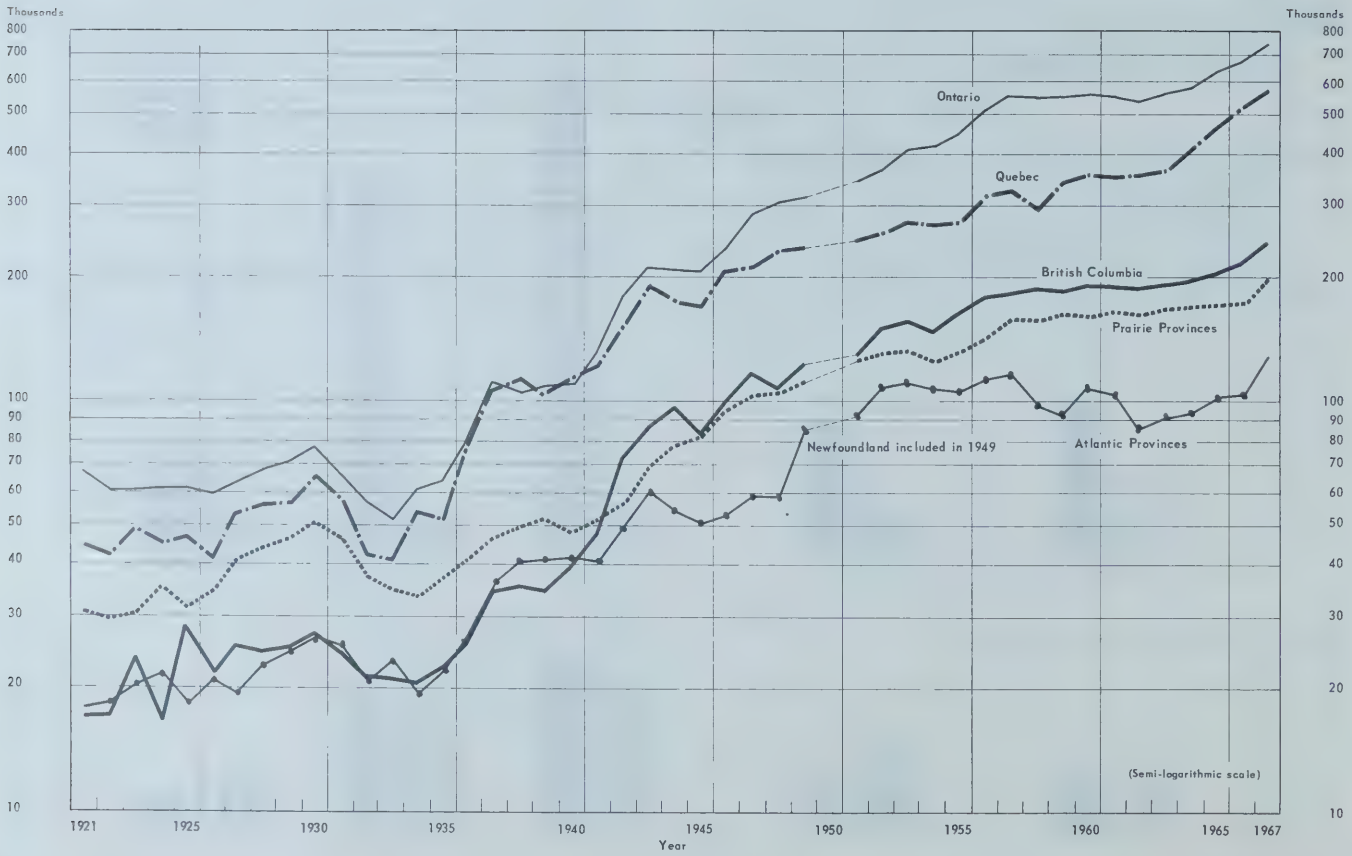
[4] Based on Table IIA, p. 68.

CHART 2A
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
1927, 1947, 1967



Source: Table IIA and II B.

CHART 2B
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
1921 – 1967



Source: Table II A.

3. Union Membership by Urban Area

From its survey of local unions, the Department of Labour calculates and publishes figures of union membership for the major urban areas.[1]

In 1967, there were eleven urban centres with union membership of over 30,000[2]. These centres had a total union membership of 1,017,955, or 53 per cent of the total membership of Canada. The heaviest concentrations were in Montreal with 284,198 members or 14.8 per cent of Canada's total, Toronto with 257,428 (13.4 per cent) and Vancouver with 141,588 (7.4 per cent). Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had no urban areas with more than 30,000 union members in 1967; British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba had one each, Quebec two and Ontario six (of which four were in Southern Ontario, with a total membership of 388,134, or 20 per cent of the Canadian total).

Although Montreal had the largest union membership, its rate of growth since 1941 has not been so rapid as that of Toronto. In fact, the index of growth for Montreal (404.7) was less than that for total Canadian membership (415.8) for the period 1941 to 1967. Rapid growth was shown by Vancouver (469 per cent), Edmonton (552 per cent), Regina (756 per cent), Hamilton (845 per cent) and Ottawa-Hull (722 per cent).

From Table V-D[3] however, it can be seen that the large metropolitan areas are not the most highly unionized. As can be expected, the highest degree of unionization is to be found in the smaller urban areas, where industry predominates over trade and commerce, such as Sudbury (29.4 per cent), Fort William-Port Arthur (17.0 per cent), Sherbrooke (18.9 per cent), Oshawa (27.5 per cent) and Sault Ste. Marie (16.8 per cent), Brantford (17.9 per cent), and Peterborough (16.1 per cent).

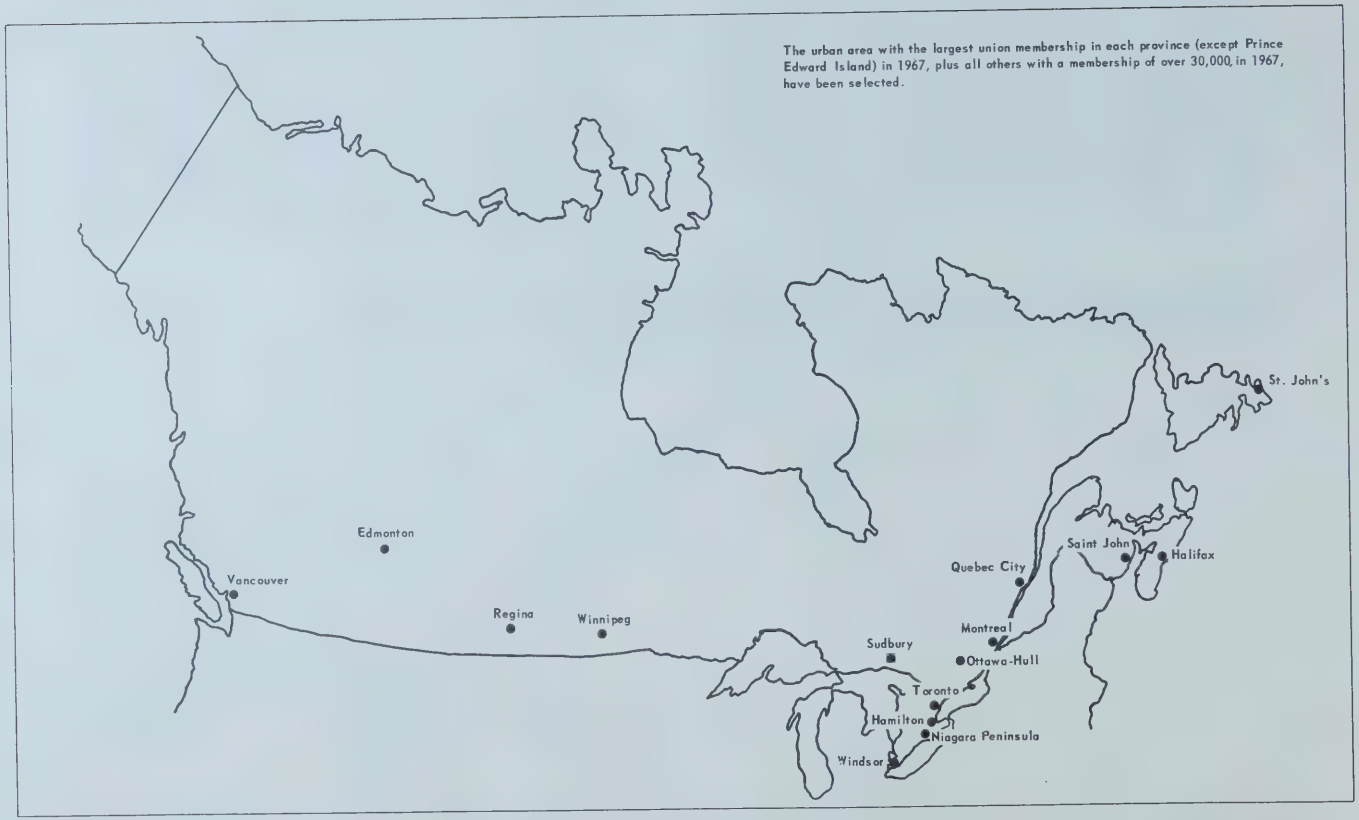
---

[1] Since 1955, the concept of "labour market area", as used in the National Employment Service, has been used; prior to 1955, membership was classified in cities (or greater cities). This change in classification, however, does not make an appreciable difference as the labour market areas were generally co-terminous with the cities or greater cities. In May 1968, the "labour market areas" were renamed "manpower centre areas", and many boundaries changed, but this change took place after the period covered by this document.

[2] See Table III, p.70.

[3] See p.77.

CHART 3
URBAN AREAS WITH HIGH UNION MEMBERSHIP
1967



Source: Table III.

4. Union Membership by Industry

A study of the growth of union membership by industry is complicated by the changes in reporting procedures[1] and in industrial classification[2] which took place between 1921 and 1967. Because of these changes, Table IV[3] has been produced in four sections and Chart 4A[4] is shown in four separate sections.

Chart 4A shows changes in percentages of total membership in certain industrial groups between 1921 and 1967. For reasons already stated, only broad comparisons can be made for the whole period. However, several significant trends can be noted.

(a) The number of union members in the railway industry expressed as a percentage of all union members in Canada, dropped from 26.2 per cent to 6.4 per cent over the whole period. Thus, while the number of union members in rail transport is greater than in 1921, this increase has not kept pace with those in other fields. In actual fact, after reaching a peak membership in 1959, membership has since shown a steady decline, so that in 1967 there were fewer union members on the railways than in 1945. There has also been a decline in the percentage of members in other transport unions, but this has not been so great as for the railway unions; there has not been a drop in the absolute figures for membership of these unions in the post-war period, as in those for railway union members.

(b) The increasing percentages in the metal industries, and particularly the high percentage of Canadian union membership they represented in war-time (1943). After an initial post-war decline (particularly in 1945) the unions in the metal industries have increased their membership in both absolute terms and as a percentage of total Canadian membership. This can be largely attributed to the growth of membership of unions in the manufacture of transportation equipment and electrical products.[5]

(c) The increased percentage in the service industries, particularly in the post-war period (1949-1967). This increase applied to union membership in both the public and the private service sectors but is mainly attributable to the increase in the membership of public service unions in the fields of education, health, welfare and public administration. The inclusion of the Public Service Alliance of Canada for the first time in 1967, upon its affiliation with the Canadian Labour Congress, gave a considerable boost to the public administration sector.

(d) Building (or construction) workers' unions have represented about the same percentage of union members throughout the period.[6]

Chart 4B[7] makes a rough comparison of union membership in the major industrial divisions in 1949 and 1967. Since total membership almost doubled in this period, one can say that if the percentage of total membership for a particular division in 1967 is not less than one-half of what it was in 1949, then there has been a total increase of membership in that particular division. From this we can see that all divisions show an increase in total membership between 1949 and 1967.[8] In making comparisons between the two years, however, note must be taken of (a) the changed industrial classification and (b) the improved standard of reporting in the latter year which has reduced the number of union members whose industrial classification is unknown.

In both years, the manufacturing division had the largest percentage of members. Although the chart shows a slight increase in the percentage (from 37.6 per cent in 1949 to 39.5 per cent in 1967), some of the union members in "Industries not known" should certainly be placed in this division. Since the percentage in "Industries not known" is much higher in 1949 than in 1967, a re-allocation of such members would boost the percentage more in 1949 than in 1967, thus indicating that the percentage in manufacturing may have decreased rather than increased.

In 1949, Transport, Storage and Communications was the second largest division, but in 1967, it yielded second place to the Service Industries, whose percentage of total membership increased from 11.3 to 19.6 per cent.[9] This is in spite of the fact that union members in the public utilities and the post office were included in the Transport, Communications and Other Utilities Division in 1967 and not in 1949. Both the Construction and the Trade Divisions also increased their percentages of total membership, whilst the Mining and Quarrying, and the Forestry and Fishing Divisions showed lower percentages.

---

[1] See Appendix B, p.56.

[2] See Appendix C, p.59.

[3] See p.72.

[4] Based on Table IV-E, p.75.

[5] See footnote to Table IV-E, p.75, for explanation of "metal industries" from 1949 to 1967.

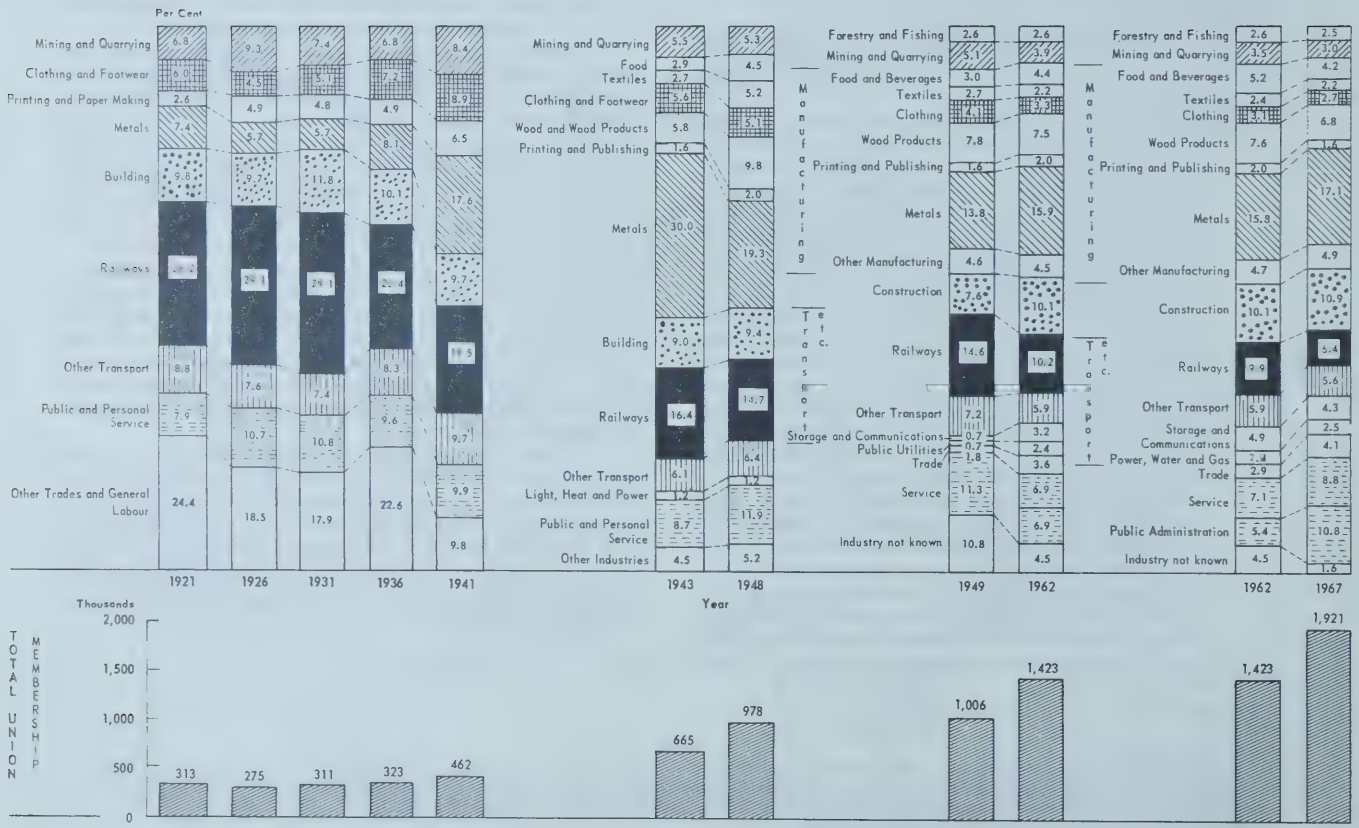
[6] The lower percentage in 1949 is probably accounted for by reporting failures, since total membership of unions operating in the construction industry was 94,685 under the system of putting all the membership of a particular union in an industrial category; as against the figure of 75,950 reported by the locals under the new reporting system introduced in 1949. Cf. the appropriate figures in Tables IV-B and IV-C, pp. 73-74. See Appendix B. p.56, for explanation of new reporting system.

[7] Based on Table IV-E, p.75.

[8] This can also be checked by comparison of the area of the segments in each year.

[9] In order to obtain a better comparison, the Public Administration Division has been combined with the Service Division in 1967, since it was a major group in the Service Division in 1949.

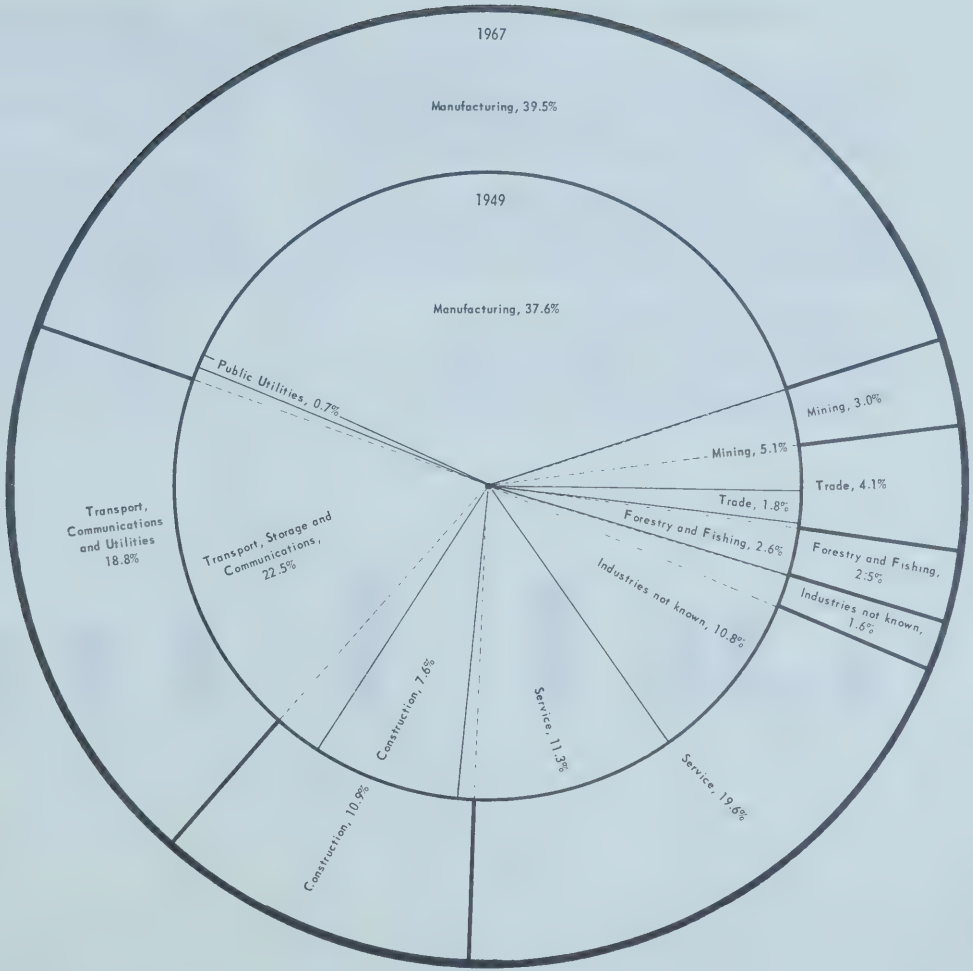
CHART 4A
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
1921 – 1967 (SELECTED YEARS)



Source: Tables I and IV E. For explanation of classifications, particularly Metals and Wood Products, 1949 to 1967, see footnote to Table IV E.

CHART 4B
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY
1949 AND 1967

The inner circle represents the membership for 1949 (= 1,005,639); the full circle represents the membership for 1967 (= 1,920,647). The area of the segment in each circle represents total membership in each group in each year; the angle at the centre represents the percentage of total Canadian membership in each group in each year.



Source: Table IV E.

5. Union Membership as a Proportion of the Population

In order to assess the political and economic significance of trade unions, the figures of union membership must be compared with statistics derived from other aspects of social life. The simplest comparison to make is that between trade union membership and total population, which gives us an indication of the strength of organized labour from a political point of view.

From Chart 5[1] we can see that the proportion of the Canadian population in trade unions has increased from 3.6 per cent in 1921 to 8.7 per cent in 1966. The proportion of the population in unions in Canada in 1966 was slightly less than in the United States, and appreciably less than in Western Germany, Australia, the United Kingdom and Sweden. The chart also shows that the proportion of the population in unions in 1966 was highest in British Columbia, followed by Ontario and Quebec.[2]

As can be expected, the proportion of the population of urban areas is generally higher than for the population as a whole. This has already been referred to in Section 3.[3]

We should, however, be careful about drawing too simple conclusions from these statistics. The proportion of the population in unions is a product of the labour force participation rate of the population and that of the percentage of the labour force in unions; a high percentage may be a result of either or both of these factors.

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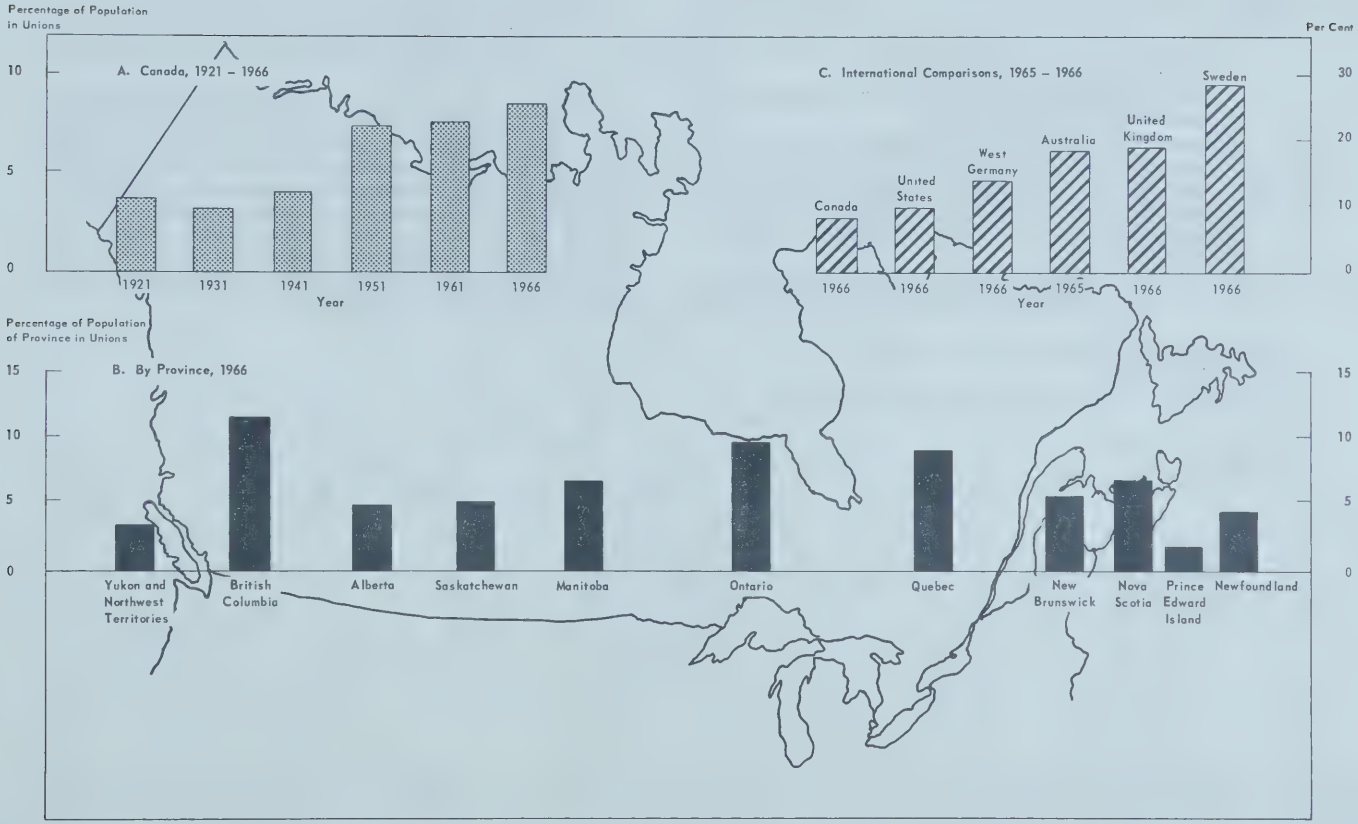
[1]Based on Table VA, p.76.

[2]See also Table VB and VC, p.76.

[3]See above, p.15 and Table V-D, p.77.

CHART 5
UNION MEMBERSHIP AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
A. FOR CANADA, 1921 – 1966
B. BY PROVINCE, 1966
C. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS, 1965 – 1966



Source: Tables V A, B and C.

6. Union Membership and the Labour Force

Chart 6A[1] shows union membership in Canada as percentages of Civilian Labour Force (C.L.F.) and Non-agricultural Paid Workers (N.A.P.W.) since 1921, and as a percentage of All Paid Workers (A.P.W.) since 1946.[2] This shows that:

(a) All three percentages followed almost similar paths except for divergences in the early 1930's and late 1940's.

(b) There were drops in the C.L.F. and N.A.P.W. percentages in the early 1920's and rises in the late 1920's.

(c) Between 1930 and 1933 there was a divergence between the C.L.F. percentage which was falling and the N.A.P.W. percentage which was rising; this can be accounted for by the increased unemployment in this period during which union membership, which included some unemployed, did not fall as much as the number of N.A.P.W. but fell more than the C.L.F.

(d) There were increases in the C.L.F. & N.A.P.W. percentages from 1940 to 1954, apart from stagnation in 1944 in both percentages, a stagnation between 1948 and 1951 in the C.L.F. percentages and a decrease between 1948 and 1951 in the N.A.P.W. percentage.

(e) There was stagnation in the period 1954 to 1958 for all percentages.

(f) There were decreases for all percentages between 1958 and 1964.

(g) There were steady increases for all three from 1964 to 1967.

(h) There was a narrowing of the gap between the N.A.P.W. and A.P.W. percentages owing to the decreasing proportion of agricultural paid workers in the labour force.

Chart 6B[3] compares the degree of union organization (i.e., percentage of C.L.F. in unions) in Canada with that in the United States, Japan, Sweden, West Germany and the United Kingdom. It is interesting to note[4] that in 1966 Canada had the same percentage as in 1956, the upswing since 1962 having made up for the downswing in the previous six years. In the United States, although there was a slight increase between 1964 and 1966, the 1966 percentage was appreciably less than it had been ten years previously. Over the decade the United Kingdom also showed a decline in the percentage of C.L.F. in unions, whereas in West Germany there was little change, in Sweden a steady increase, and in Japan a large increase.

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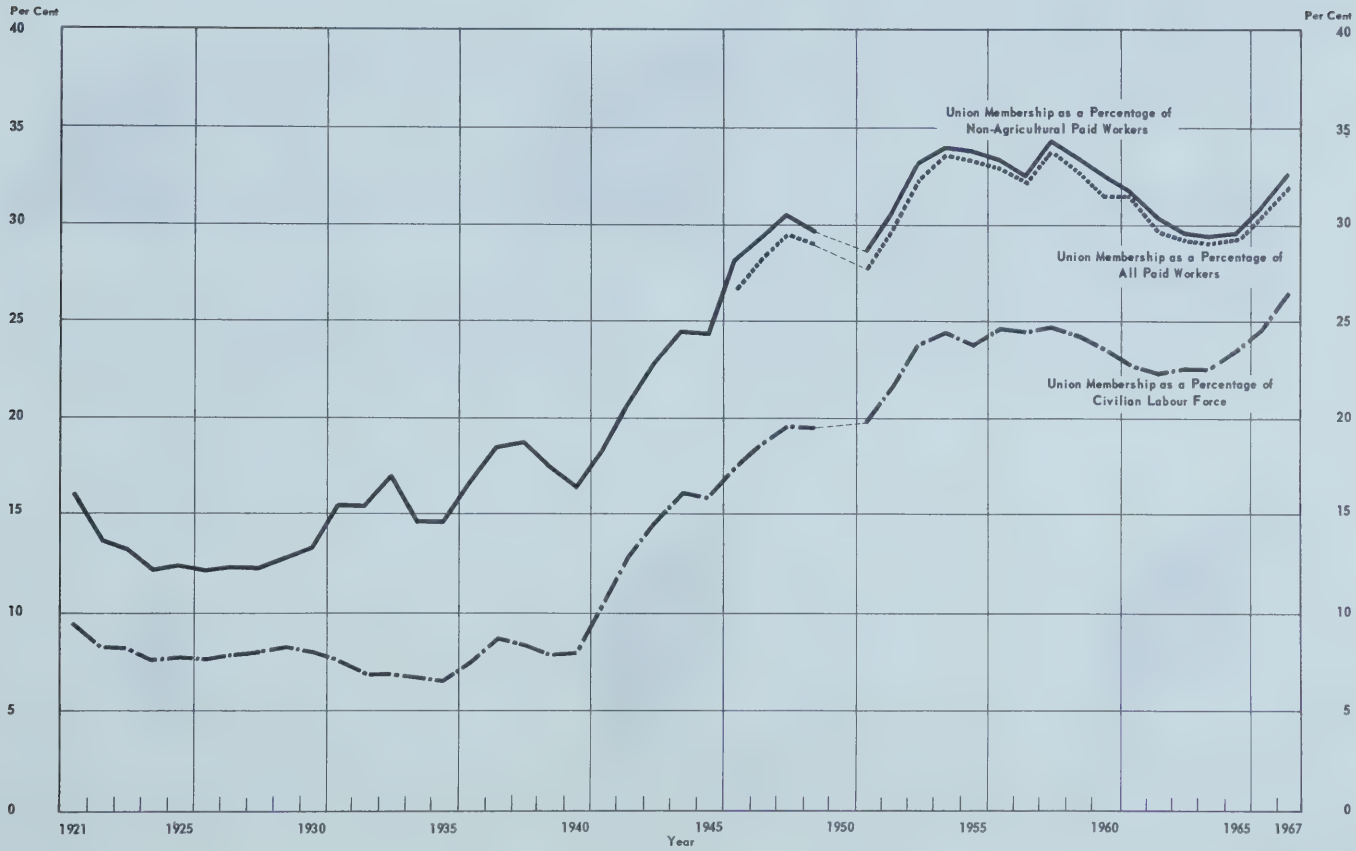
[1] Based on Table VI-A p.78.

[2] For explanation of concepts and sources, see Appendix B, p.56.

[3] Based on Table VIB, p.79.

[4] See Table VIB, p.79.

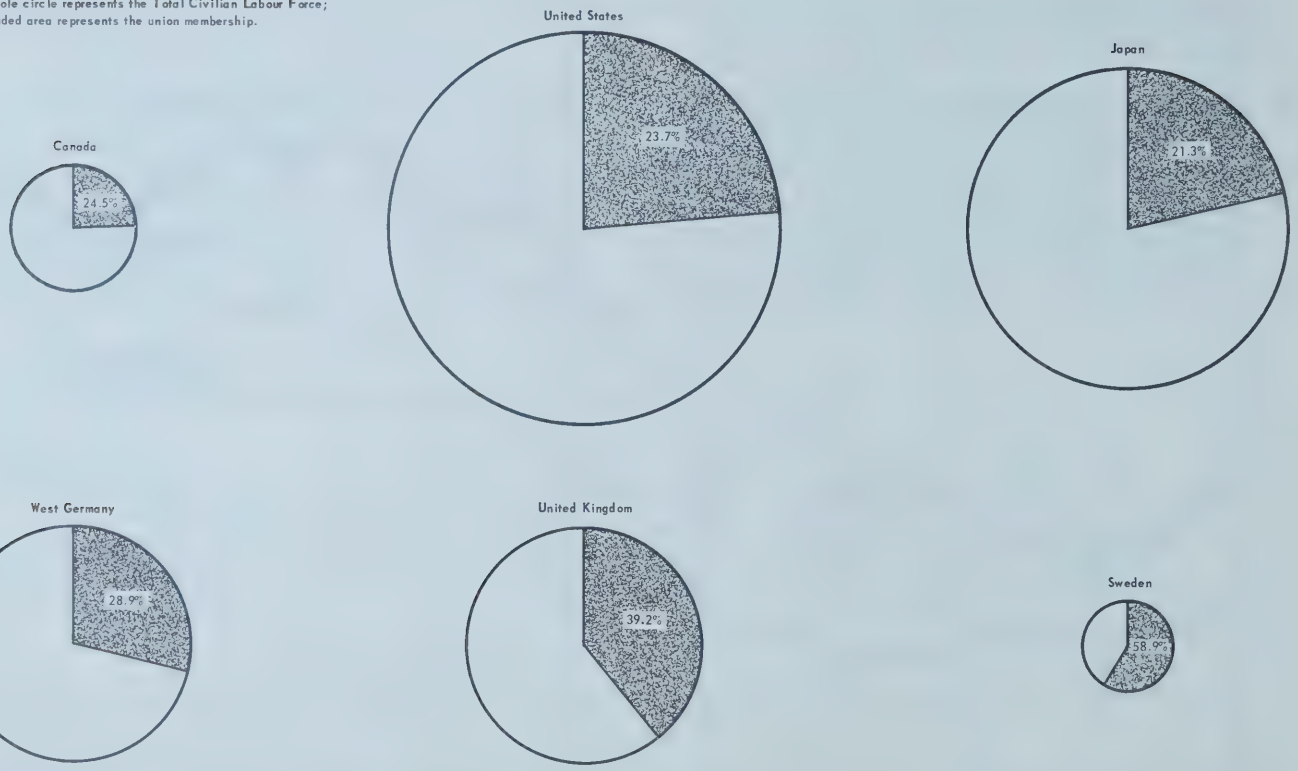
CHART 6A
UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, NON-AGRICULTURAL PAID WORKERS AND ALL PAID WORKERS, 1921 – 1967



Source: Table VI A.

CHART 6B
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF PERCENTAGES OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE IN UNIONS
1966

The whole circle represents the Total Civilian Labour Force; the shaded area represents the union membership.



Source: Table VI B.

7. Union Membership and Paid Workers, by Region

Chart 7A[1] shows the relation between union membership and paid workers in each region of Canada.[2]

In all provinces, there has been an increase in the percentage of workers in unions, although the increase has not been steady in any region. The general trend seems to have been an increase in the percentages until the mid-1950's, followed by a drop in the late 1950's and early 1960's, and increases between 1965 and 1967.

Of particular interest, however, is the high percentage of workers in unions in British Columbia, the only province which has had a higher percentage than the national average in every year; in the other provinces only occasionally has the percentage been higher than the national average.

Quebec comes second to British Columbia in terms of percentage of paid workers in the trade unions in 1967. It owes this position largely to the growth in union membership since 1963; there was no appreciable increase in the percentage in the period immediately after 1949, which is regarded as a key period in the development of Quebec trade unionism. In each year from 1963 to 1967, the total membership increase was greater than the whole of the increase between 1950 and 1955.

Ontario had a slightly lower percentage than Quebec in 1967 but this is due to its failing to keep up to Quebec in the 1960's. From 1949 to 1957 there was a considerable increase in the percentage, a decline from 1957 to 1962 and a steady increase from 1962 to 1967. The Atlantic Provinces showed a phenomenal increase from 1951 to 1953 when the percentage of paid workers in unions rose to 32 per cent, a figure surpassed only one each by Quebec and Ontario. Since 1953, however, there has been a steady decline in the percentage or organized workers in these Provinces. The Prairie Provinces show the lowest degree of organization. Although their percentage increased up to 1957, there has been a decline since that date.

Chart 7B[3] compares union growth with growth in the number of paid workers, by regions. It will be seen that in all regions, union membership grew more rapidly than employment over the period as a whole. However, during the period 1956-1961, when union membership grew less rapidly than in other periods for Canada as a whole, union growth was not keeping pace with employment growth. This applied to Canada as a whole and all regions except Quebec, where union growth exceeded employment growth. In the Atlantic Provinces, the comparative stagnation in employment was accompanied by a drop in union membership.

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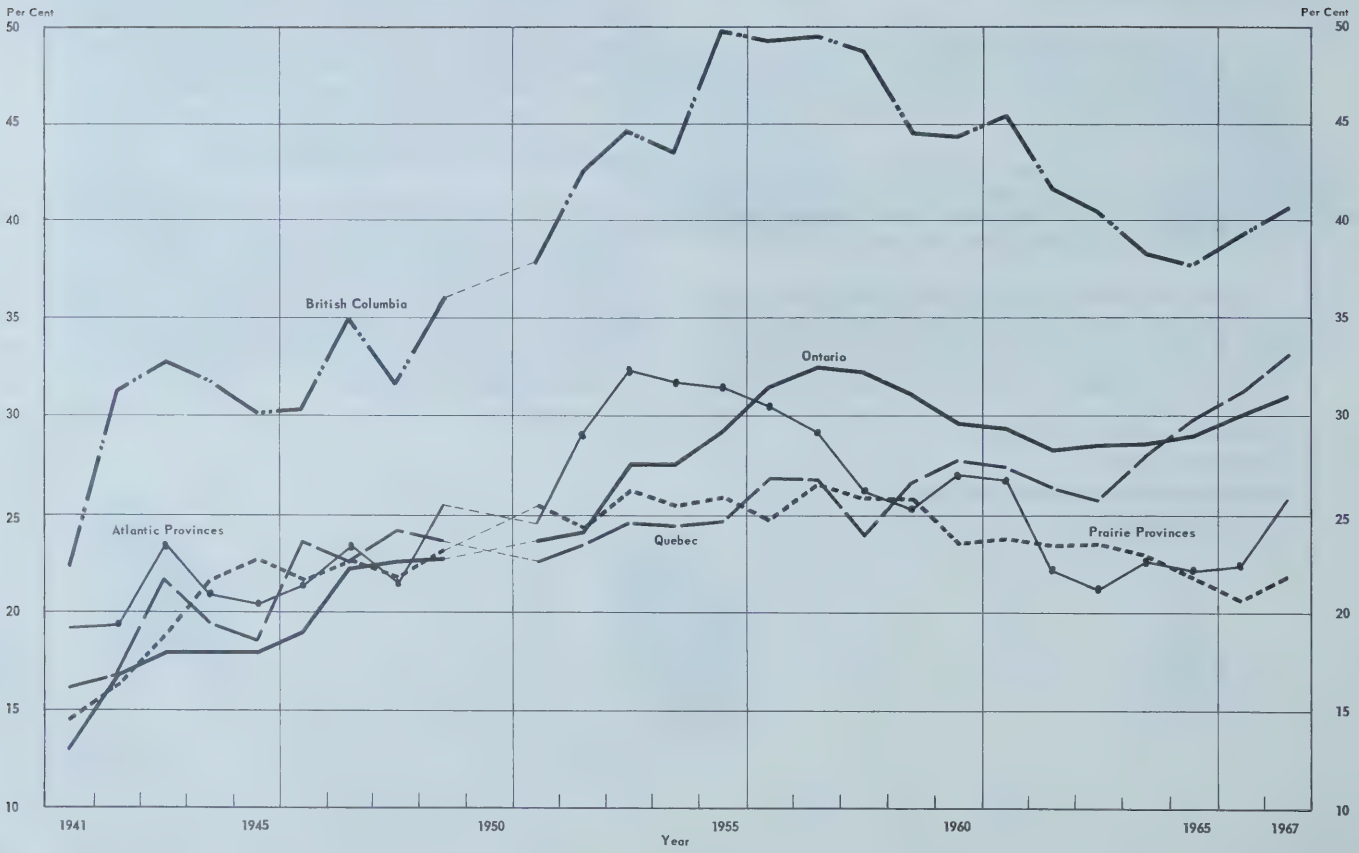
[1] Based on Table VII-A, p.80.

[2] For explanation of sources, see Appendix B, pp. 57, 58.

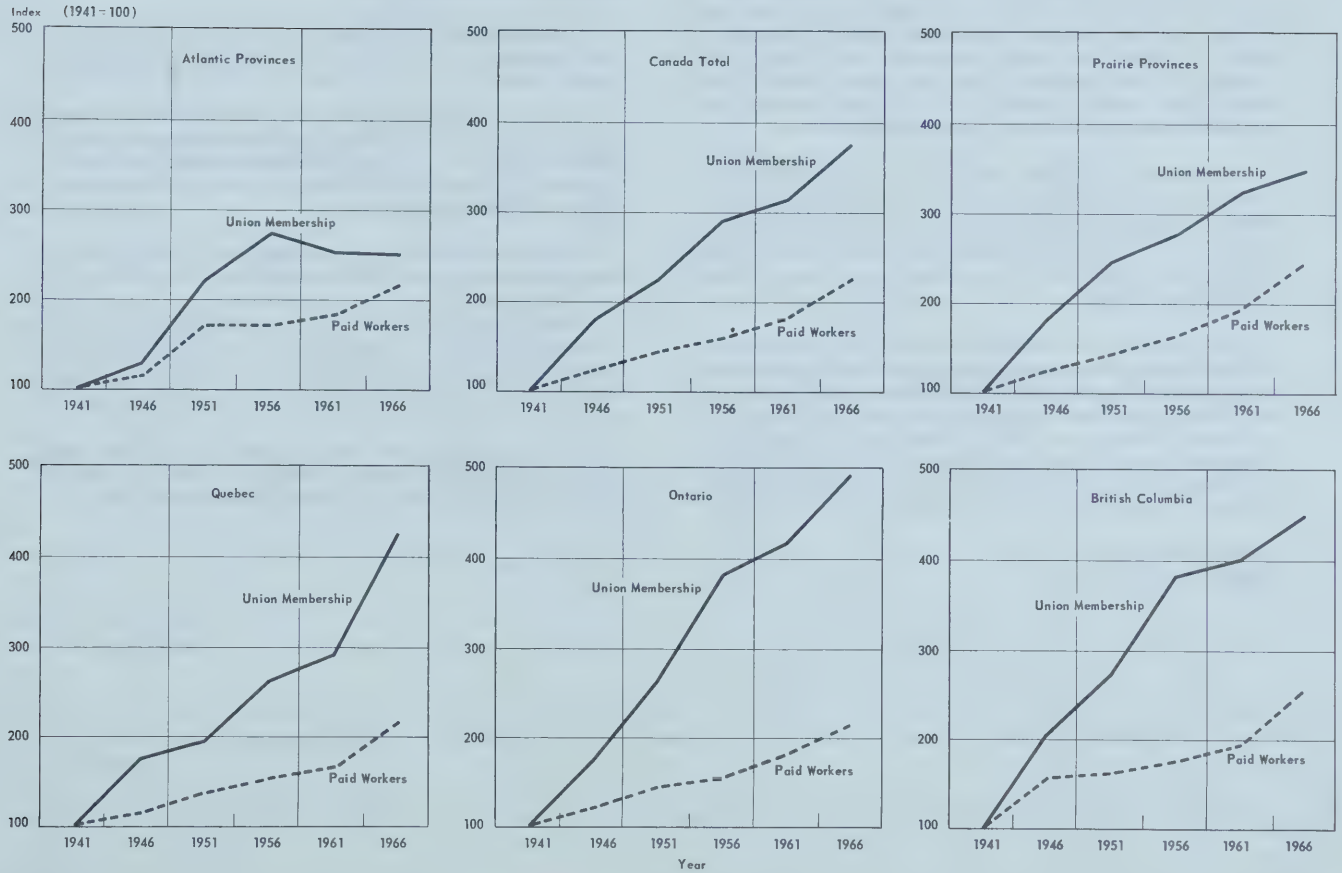
[3] Based on Table VII-B, p.81.

CHART 7A
UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF PAID WORKERS BY REGION
1941 — 1967



Source: Table VII A.

CHART 7B
UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS BY REGION – INDICES OF GROWTH
1941 – 1966 (SELECTED YEARS)



Source: Table VII B.

8. Union Membership and Paid Workers, by Industry

Charts 8A(1 and 2)[1] show the percentages of paid workers in unions in various major industrial divisions. Prior to 1949, figures are not available for union members in the Forestry, Trade, Manufacturing (as a whole), and Transport and Communications divisions. Consequently, percentages of workers in unions in these divisions can only be shown for 1949 to 1967. Although not a major industrial division in the Standard Industrial Classification, railway transport is included here for comparative purposes, because of its significance and the availability of figures over a long period.

Difficulties of classification and uneven year-by-year reporting by local unions limit the usefulness of the resultant statistics for making precise conclusions about trends. This is particularly so in the Forestry division, where it is difficult to distinguish between workers employed in woods operations and those employed in sawmills, which are regarded as part of the Wood Products group of the Manufacturing division. However, certain observations can be made.

Among the industrial divisions, Transport and Communications shows the highest degree of unionization, being never less than 65 per cent between 1949 and 1967. Although the degree of organization increased between 1949 and 1959, there was a decline in the subsequent period, so that by 1967, it was almost the same as in 1949. The high degree of organization in Transportation and Communications is largely attributable to the strength of the railway unions. In the railway industry, the degree of organization between 1949 and 1967 never fell below 70 per cent and from 1959 onwards was never below 80 per cent. Even these percentages are probably under-estimated since the figures for paid workers include hotel and some express workers, while these would not be included among railway union members. As in Transportation as a whole, however, there has been a slight decline in union strength since 1959.

Organization among mineworkers shows a steep increase in the war years, stabilization in the post-war epoch, a drop in the fifties with an upswing towards the end of the decade, and a falling-off in the sixties.

Because of a fall in the degree of organization in the 1960's, the mining industry dropped from the second most-highly unionised industrial division in 1949 to the fifth in 1967. Among construction workers, the degree of organization has increased since 1930, with the same war-time upswing and post-war downswing as among mineworkers.

Among workers in public utilities, there is also a steady increase in organizational strength, after the post-war decline from 1944 to 1949.

Workers in the service industries show a steady increase in organizational strength until 1956. The rapid decline shown after 1962, however, is largely accounted for by the change in classification; after this date, public administration workers, among whom there is a higher degree of organization than among service workers as a whole, are classified in a separate division.

In the Manufacturing and Trade divisions, there have been steady increases in organizational strength between 1949 and 1967, with workers in Manufacturing being appreciably more strongly organized than in Trade.

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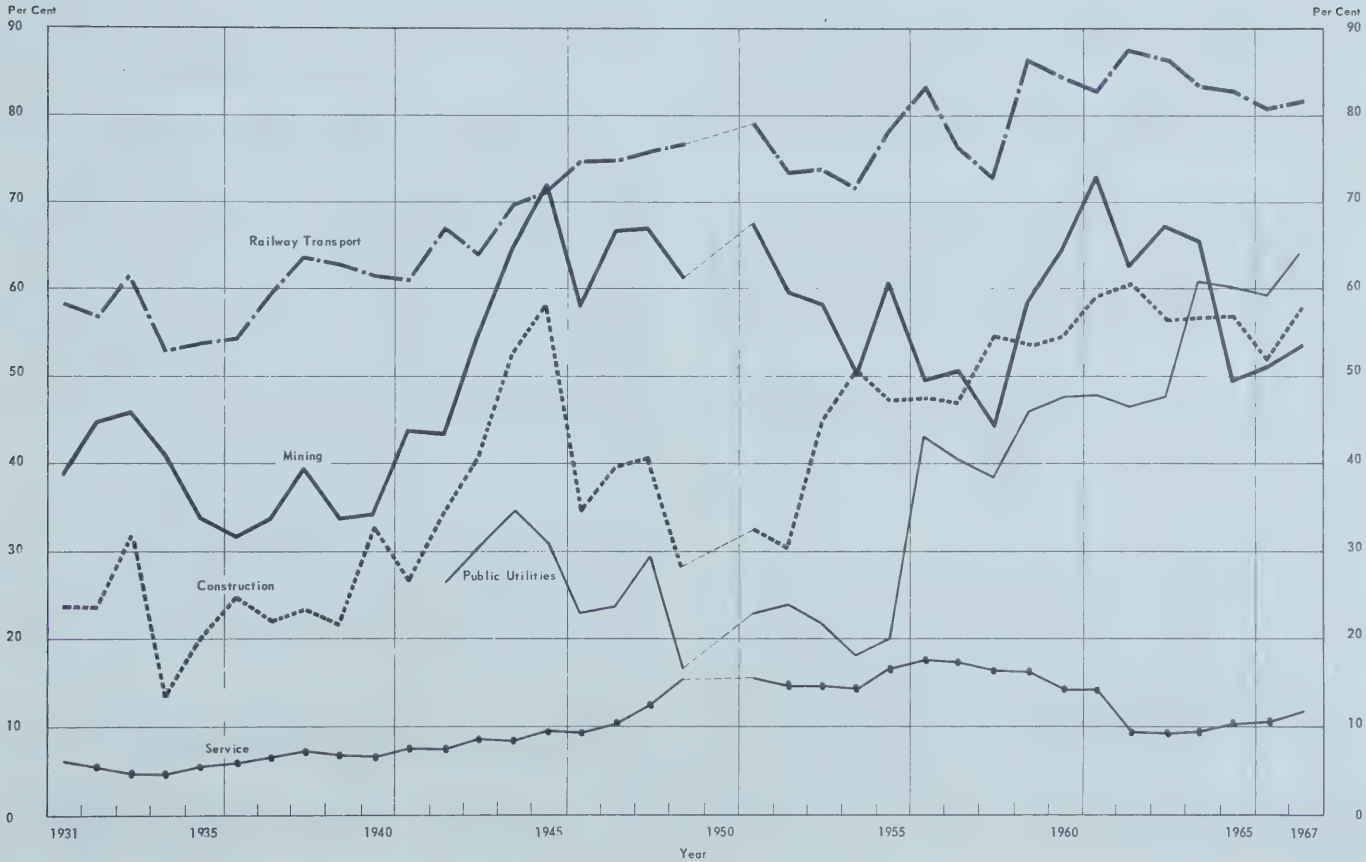
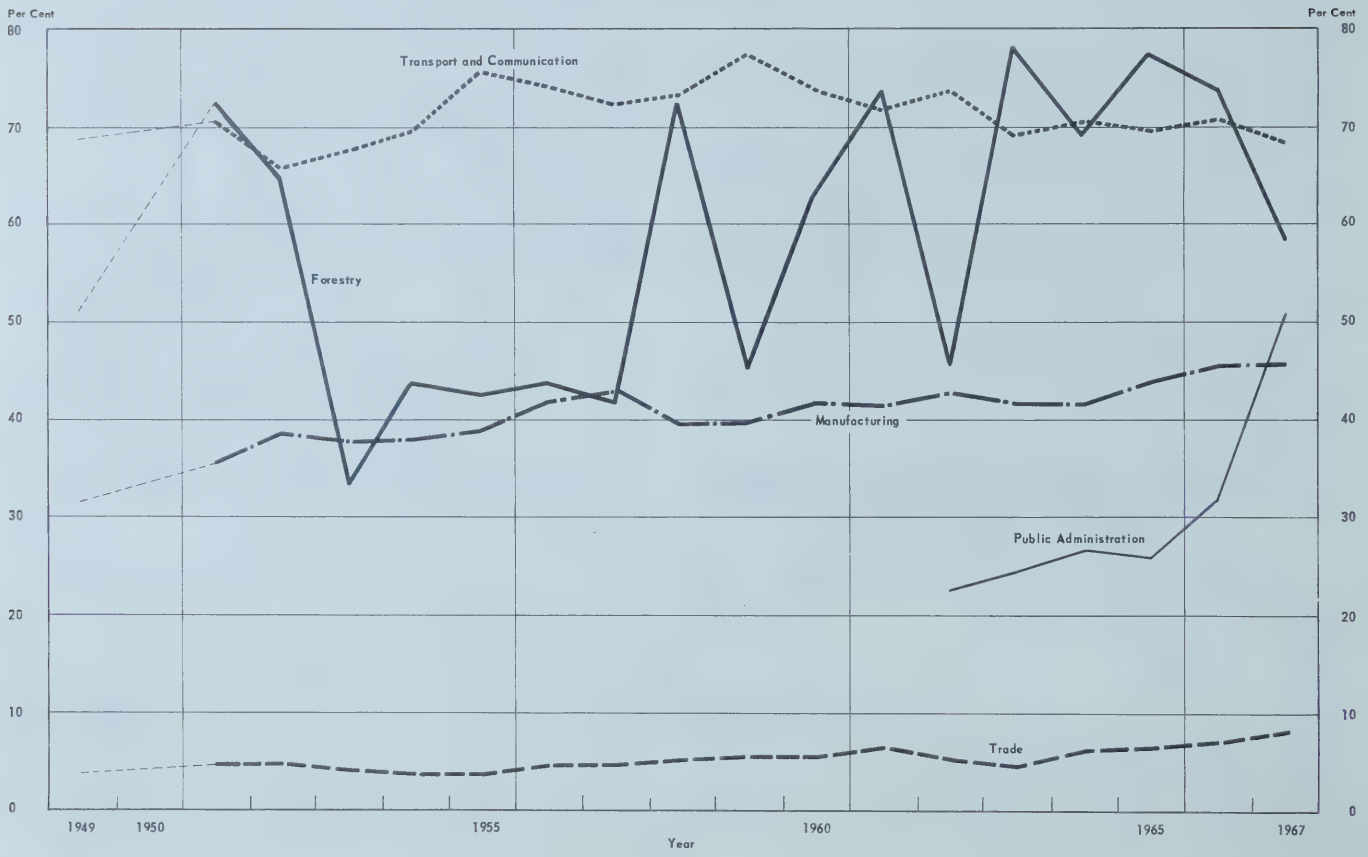
[1] Based on Table VIII-A, p.82.

CHART 8A
UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF PAID WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY
1. MINING, CONSTRUCTION, RAILWAY, PUBLIC UTILITIES, SERVICE
1931 – 1967



Source: Table VIII A.

CHART 8A
UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF PAID WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY
2. FORESTRY, MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
1949 — 1967



Source: Table VIII A.

Chart 8B[1] compares union membership with paid workers by major industrial divisions. In all industrial divisions, union membership has grown proportionately more than employment over the period(s). For 1951 to 1966, however, union growth was less than employment growth in Mining; and for Railway Transport, the fall in union membership was not so great as the fall in employment. The Service industrial division shows the greatest increase in employment between 1951 and 1966, and union growth has just exceeded employment growth. In all other divisions, union growth has exceeded employment growth by wide margins.

Chart 8C[2] compares the growth in union membership and paid workers in each major industrial group of the Manufacturing division between 1951 and 1966. In the first four groups (Clothing, Petroleum and Coal Products, Leather Products and Wood Products), the number of paid workers has been either stagnant or decreasing, but union membership over the period has generally increased. For Tobacco Products and Rubber Products, a slight increase in the number of paid workers has been reflected in a slight increase in union membership. In Transportation Equipment, the wide fluctuations in employment have been reflected in similar fluctuations in union membership, but with union membership increasing more than paid workers. In Textiles, Pulp and Paper Products, and Chemical Products union membership growth has closely followed employment growth; in all cases there have been more than average employment growths. In Printing and Publishing and Metal Products, substantial increases in employment have been accompanied by even greater increases in union membership. This trend is even more marked in Food and Beverages, Non-metallic Mineral Products (particularly in the 60's), Electrical Products and Miscellaneous Products.

The conclusion from this chart is that factors other than employment growth are necessary to account for growth in union membership. Obviously, the degree of organization already existing at the beginning of the period is one factor to be taken into account; an industry which was already well organized in 1951 did not have much leeway for union growth to exceed employment growth. These charts should therefore be considered alongside the figures of union membership as a percentage of paid workers in Table VIII–C.

For instance, it will be seen from this table that in most of those industries which were highly unionized in 1951, such as Tobacco Products, Rubber Products, Pulp and Paper Products and Metal Products, union growth has not appreciably exceeded employment growth. On the other hand, in poorly organized industries, such as Food and Beverages, Electrical Products, Petroleum and Coal Products and Miscellaneous Products, there has been a considerable divergence between union growth and employment growth. But other factors are necessary to explain why an industry like Clothing with a diminishing labour force should be able to increase its membership almost as much as the Textile Industry with a growing labour force; and why the Transportation Equipment Industry should show a greater degree of union growth than the Rubber Industry, although both had the same employment growth and almost the same degree of organization in 1951. The relative sizes of the industries could be taken into account, but even this would not complete the explanation.

Other factors to be taken into account in the degree of unionization are the existence in an industry of employees who are difficult to organize. Table VIII D[3] compares union strength in the manufacturing industries with percentages of administrative and clerical employees, female production workers (non-production workers would be included in the first category) and employees in establishments employing less than 15 workers.

It is significant that in the majority of industrial groups, an above-average degree of unionization is accompanied by a below-average percentage of employees in small establishments. The exceptions are in Leather Products and Textiles, which have an above-average percentage of female workers, and Petroleum and Coal Products and Chemical Products, which have an above-average percentage of administrative and office employees.

But even these factors do not completely explain the varying degrees of union strength. For instance, how is one to explain the higher degree of organization in the Clothing Industry than in the Textile Industry? The former has a larger percentage of female workers and of workers in small establishments, although a slightly lower percentage of administrative and office employees. The higher degree of organization in Transportation Equipment as against Metal Products cannot be accounted for entirely by the higher percentage of employees in smaller establishments. Imponderable factors, such as union leadership and organization and tradition, which are too complex to discuss here, would have to be taken into account.

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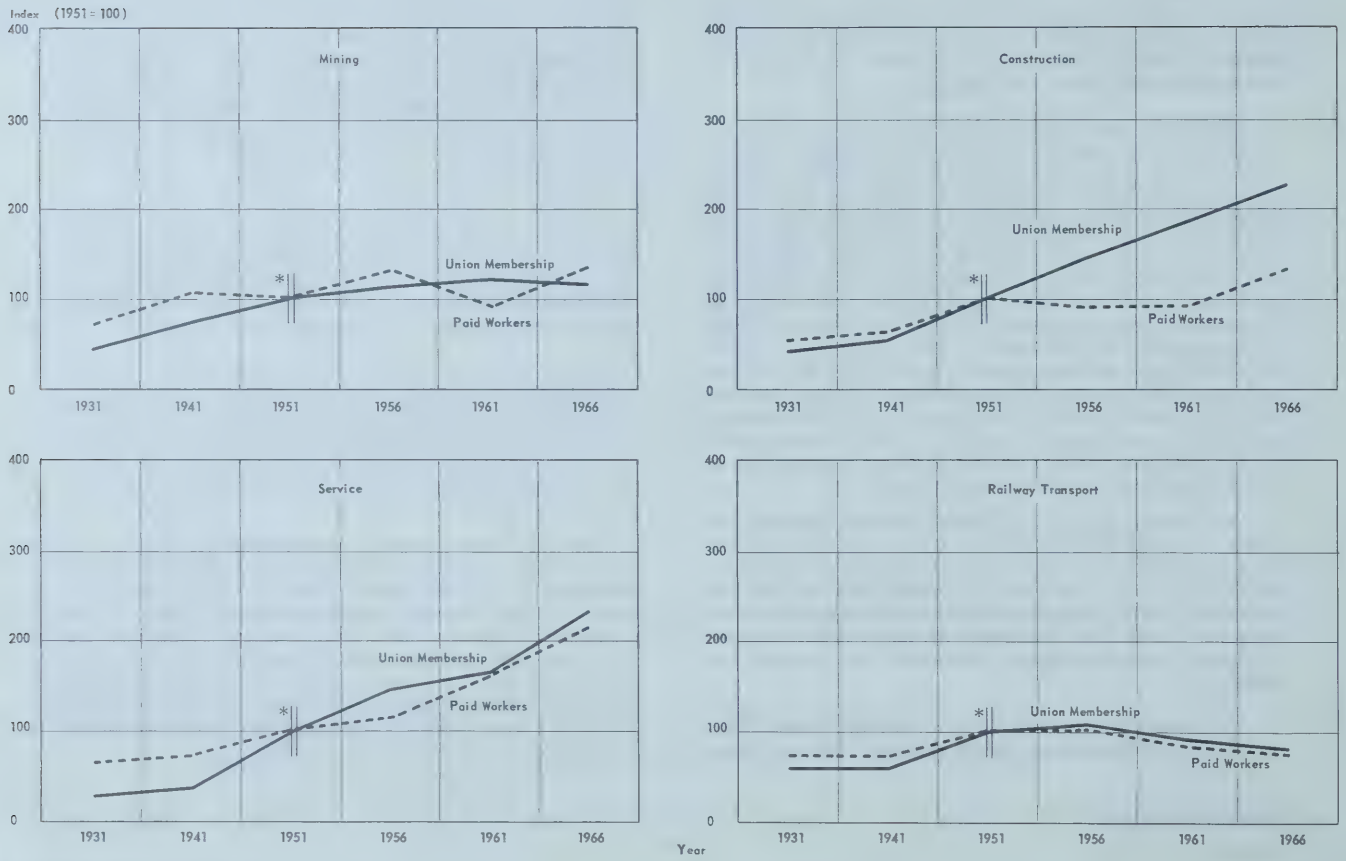
[1] Based on Table VIII-B, p.84.

[2] Based on Table VIII-C, p.85.

[3] See p.86.

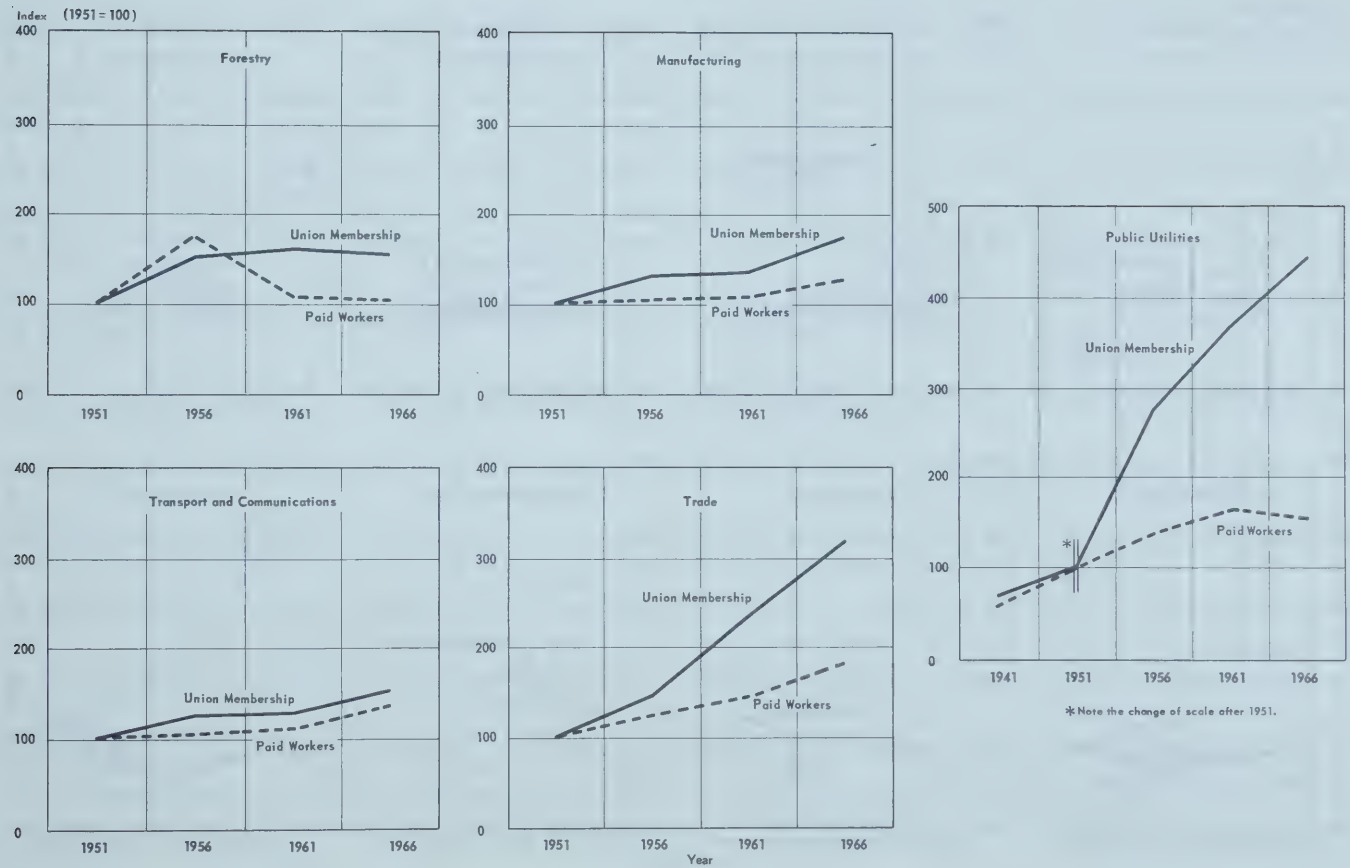
CHART 8B
UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS BY INDUSTRY – INDICES OF GROWTH
1931 – 1966 (SELECTED YEARS)



*Note the change of scale after 1951.

Source: Table VIII B.

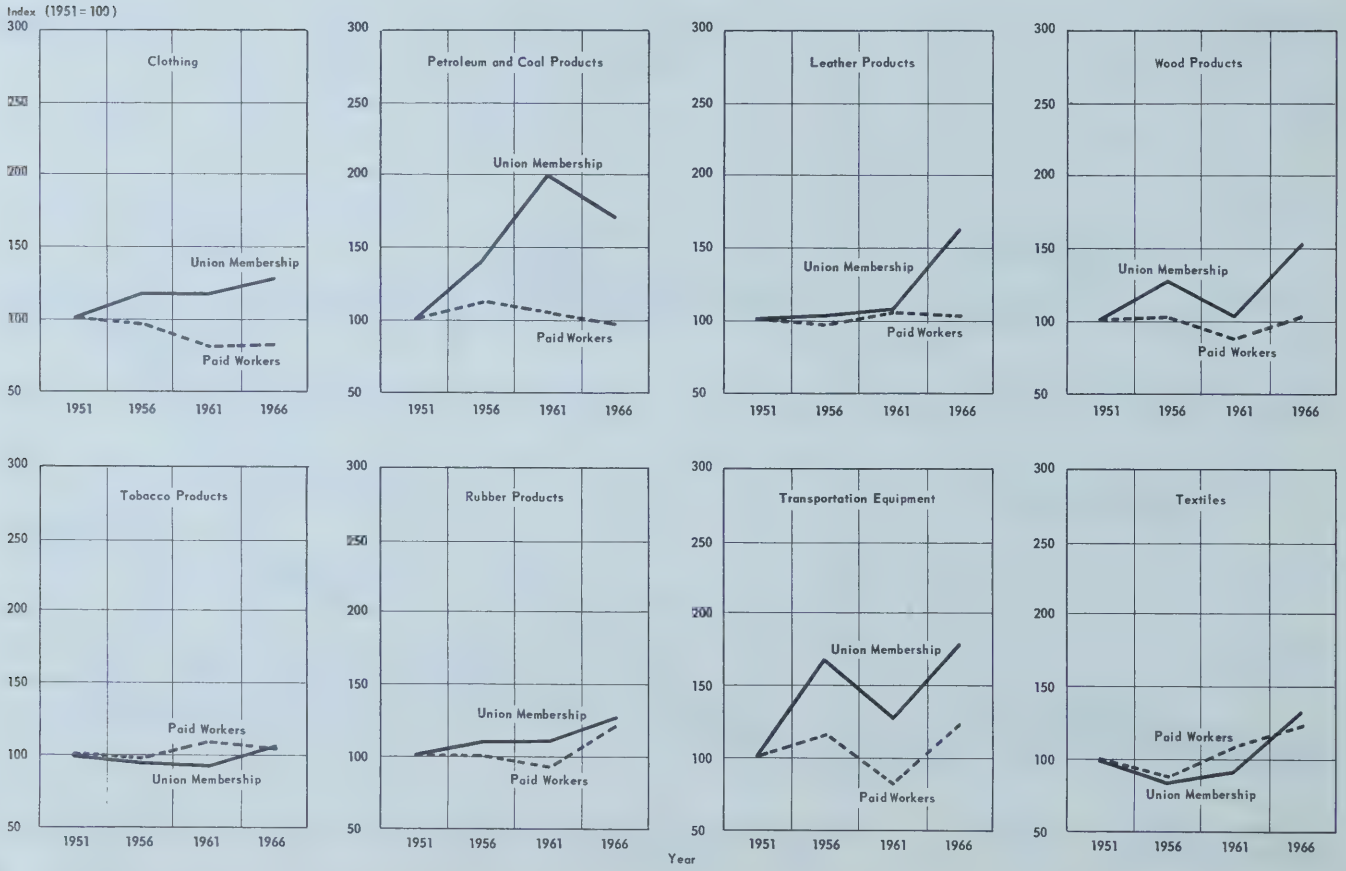
CHART 8B (CONCLUDED)



*Note the change of scale after 1951.

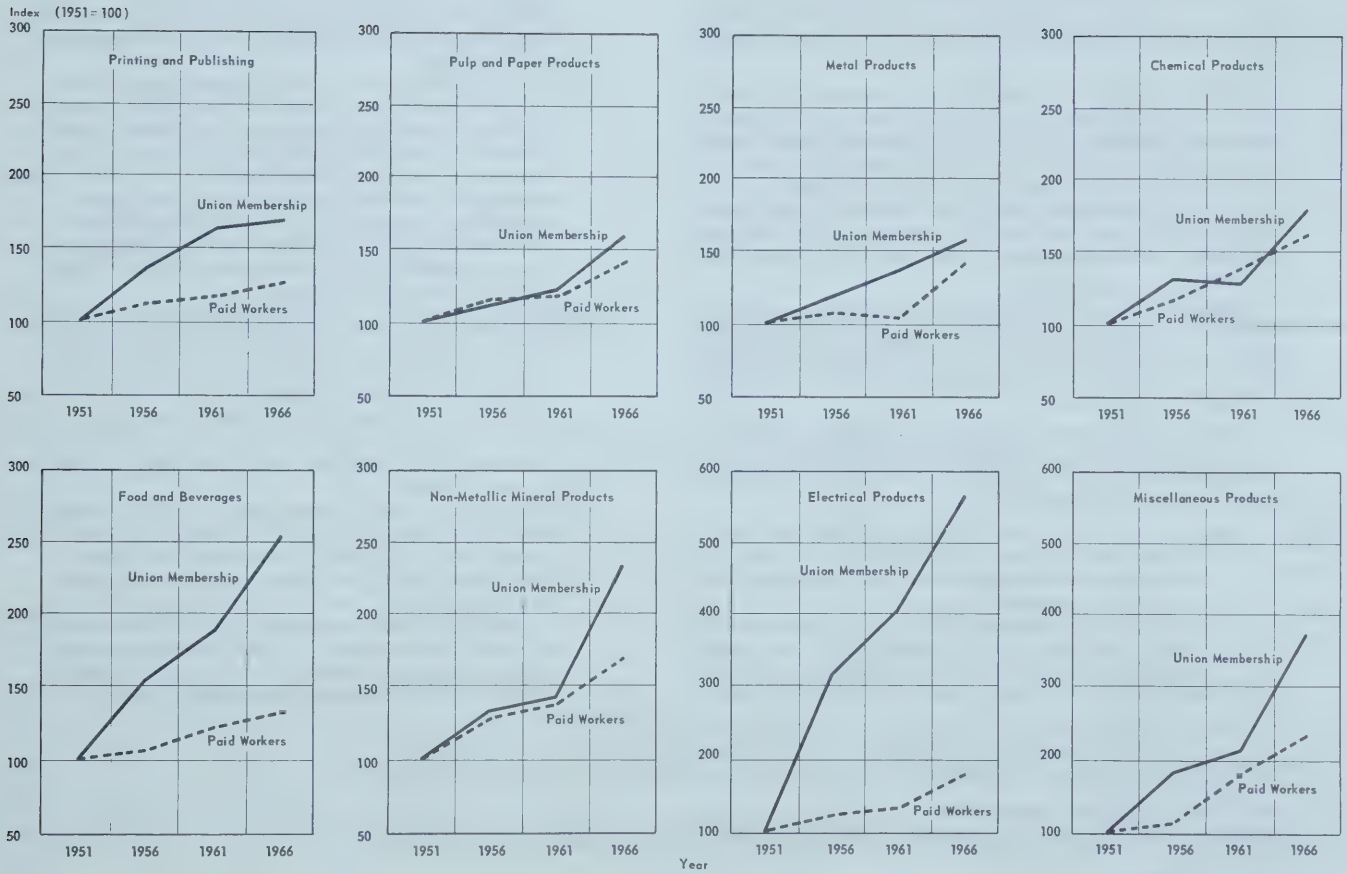
Source: Table VIII B.

CHART 8C
UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES – INDICES OF GROWTH
1951 – 1966 (SELECTED YEARS)



Source: Table VIII C.

CHART 8C (CONCLUDED)



Source: Table VIII C.

9. International Unionism in Canada

A significant feature of the Canadian union movement is the predominance of so-called international unionism, namely unions with headquarters in the United States, but having membership also in Canada and to a lesser extent, in Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and other countries.[1] In no other country of comparable size and industrial importance does this phenomenon exist.

Of the 190 unions listed in the *Directory of National and International Unions in the United States, 1967*, 109 had members in Canada; Canadian membership represented 6.5 per cent of total membership reported therein. Out of 108 of these unions,[2] 70 of them (65 per cent) had less than 10 per cent of their membership in Canada, and 101 (or 94 per cent) less than 20 per cent. Only two international unions – the comparatively small National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, and the much larger International Woodworkers of America – had a majority of their membership in Canada.[3]

Chart 9A[4] shows that the membership in international unions has always been a substantial proportion of Canadian union membership, fluctuating between 51 per cent in 1935 and 77.5 per cent in 1924. In the post-war period, the fluctuation has been much less – between 73.1 per cent in 1958 and 66.3 per cent in 1967.

Chart 9B[5] compares the growth of union membership in Canada with that in the United States as well as with the growth of Canadian membership of international unions and membership of Canadian non-international unions. From this it can be seen that:

(a) From 1921 to 1967, Canadian union membership grew proportionately more than that of the U.S.A.; and, in Canada, the membership of non-international unions grew proportionately more than that of the international unions.

(b) In the 1920's the comparative decline in union membership was greater in the U.S.A. than in Canada. By 1929, the Canadian membership had reached its 1921 level, whereas the United States membership was 25 per cent below that level. The decline in membership of international unions in Canada was proportionately not so great as that of the non-international ones.

(c) In the early 1930's, union membership in Canada declined more rapidly than it did in the U.S., but this was largely a result of the huge decline in membership of the international unions. (Between 1930 and 1935, they lost more than one-third of their members.) During this period, the membership of the non-international unions actually increased.

(d) In the late 1930's, the U.S. union membership increased rapidly (more than trebling itself between 1933 and 1940). Canadian membership increased less spectacularly, and actually declined between 1937 and 1939, largely due to a big drop in the membership of the non-international unions.

(e) Between 1940 and 1944, membership in all four increased at approximately the same rate. In 1945, there was a tapering-off of membership in the U.S. and of international unions in Canada and a drop in membership of the non-international unions in Canada causing a net drop in the Canadian total.

(f) Between 1945 and 1950, Canadian membership increased considerably whilst membership in the U.S. showed a small net decline. The international unions in Canada grew more rapidly than the non-international which, in 1949, lost membership, but showed an appreciable net increase for the period.

(g) Between 1950 and 1954, the U.S. and Canadian movements advanced at approximately the same pace; in Canada, the non-international unions advanced a little more rapidly than the international unions

(h) Between 1954 and 1958, Canadian membership increased steadily while the U.S. membership stagnated. The international unions in Canada showed greater gains than the non-international unions.

(i) Between 1958 and 1963, both labour movements went through a period of stagnation, after which there was an increase in membership, more rapid in Canada than in U.S.A. The international and non-international unions in Canada followed this general pattern, with the non-international unions increasing membership more rapidly than the international in the period of upswing.

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[1] In his doctoral dissertation, C.B. Williams uses the name "bi-national" instead of "international" to describe these unions (C.B. Williams, *Canadian-American Trade Union Relations*, Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Cornell University, 1964). We are following common usage because, although "international" usually conveys the impression of world-wide, "bi-national" is a misnomer for unions which also have membership in Central American countries.

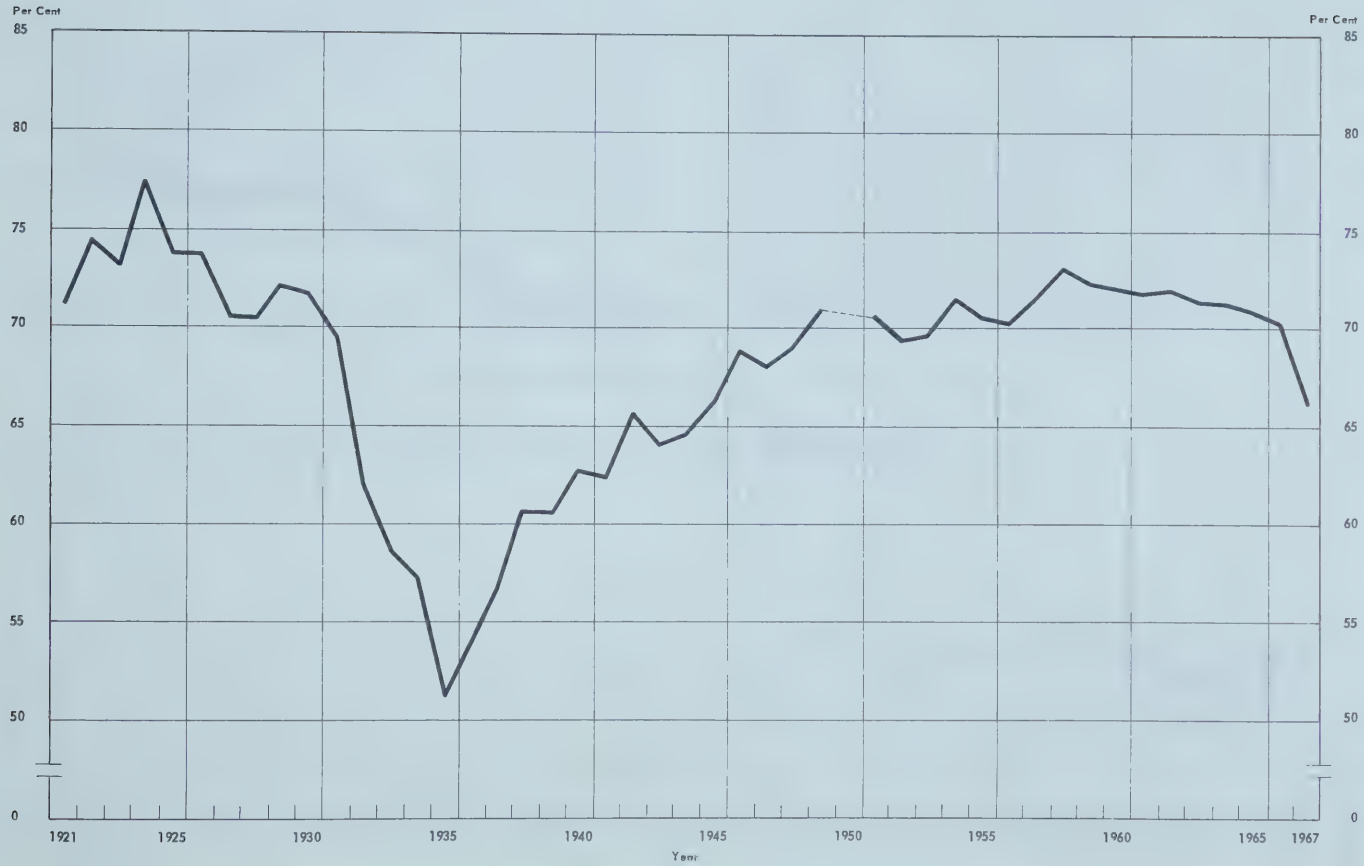
[2] The U.M.W.A. did not report its total membership.

[3] These figures are derived from Table IX-A, p.87, which shows the Canadian membership in international unions, as well as the percentages of total union membership which these represent. The Canadian Marine Officers' Union, which is not listed, was affiliated to the S.I.U. of North America.

[4] Based on Table IX-B, p.95.

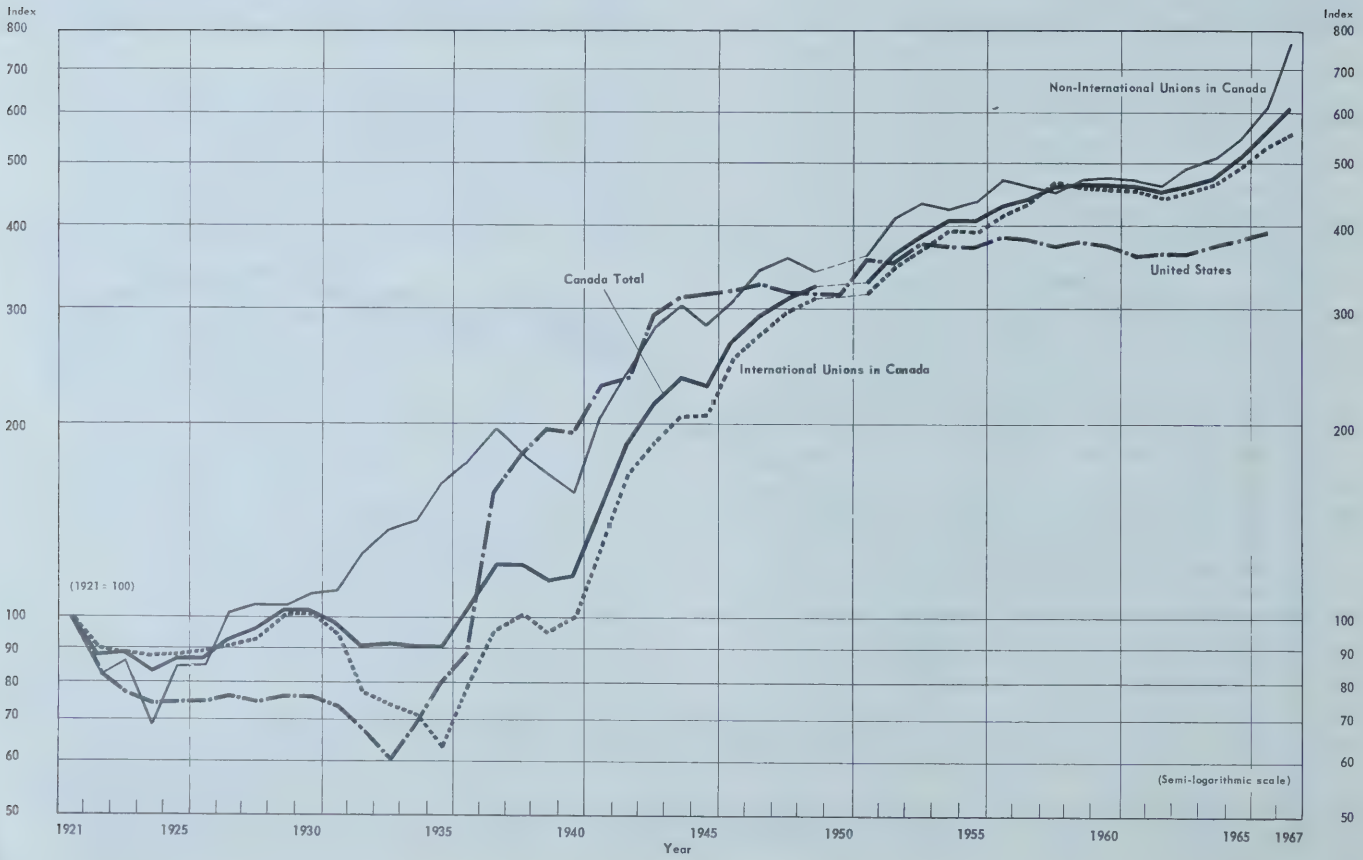
[5] Based on Table IXC, p.96.

CHART 9A
PERCENTAGE OF CANADIAN UNION MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
1921 – 1967



Source: Table IX B.

CHART 9B
INDICES OF GROWTH OF UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES,
AND IN INTERNATIONAL AND NON-INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN CANADA
1921 – 1967



Source: Table IX C.

10. Union Membership by Congress Affiliation

Chart 10A[1] shows the distribution of union membership in 1967 among international and national unions, and also according to Congress affiliation. At the moment, there are two main trade union federations, the Canadian Labour Congress and the Confederation of National Trade Unions, although not all Canadian unions are affiliated to these. In 1967, the C.L.C. affiliated unions had 75.5 per cent of Canadian union members, while the C.N.T.U. had the affiliation of 10.3 per cent; the remainder were in unaffiliated international unions (6.4 per cent), unaffiliated national, regional and local unions (7.0 per cent) and A.F.L.-C.I.O. affiliates not affiliated to any Canadian centre (0.8 per cent). Of the C.L.C. membership, 58.3 per cent were in international unions which were also affiliated to the A.F.L.-C.I.O., and 0.8 per cent in international unions not so affiliated; added to the members of unaffiliated internationals (7.2 per cent), this means that 66.3 per cent of Canadian union members were in international unions.

Prior to the formation of the C.L.C. in 1956, organized labour was even more fragmented. It is beyond the scope of this document to trace the history of the various federations which have existed in Canada; our figures merely trace this back to 1942, when there were three Canadian centres: the Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Congress of Labour and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.[2] The latter became the C.N.T.U. in 1960, and the two former merged in 1956 to form the C.L.C. Chart 10B[3] shows union memberships by Congress affiliation from 1942 to 1967, and indicates reasons for large increases or decreases caused by the more important affiliations, disaffiliations or expulsions.

Prior to the merger, the T.L.C. which was linked to the American Federation of Labour had more members than the C.C.L. which was linked to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In the decade before the merger, the T.L.C. was in fact increasing its membership faster than either of the other two federations. In 1956, it represented 47.4 per cent of Canadian union members as against 28.0 per cent by the C.C.L. and 7.5 per cent by the C.C.C.L. Since the merger, the percentage of unionists affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress has fluctuated between 73.9 and 79.0 per cent, while that of the C.C.C.L. (C.N.T.U.) has steadily increased from 7.2 to 10.3 per cent. Of significance is the steady decline in the membership of the unaffiliated railway brotherhoods, caused both by declining membership and the re-affiliation of some railway unions to the C.L.C.

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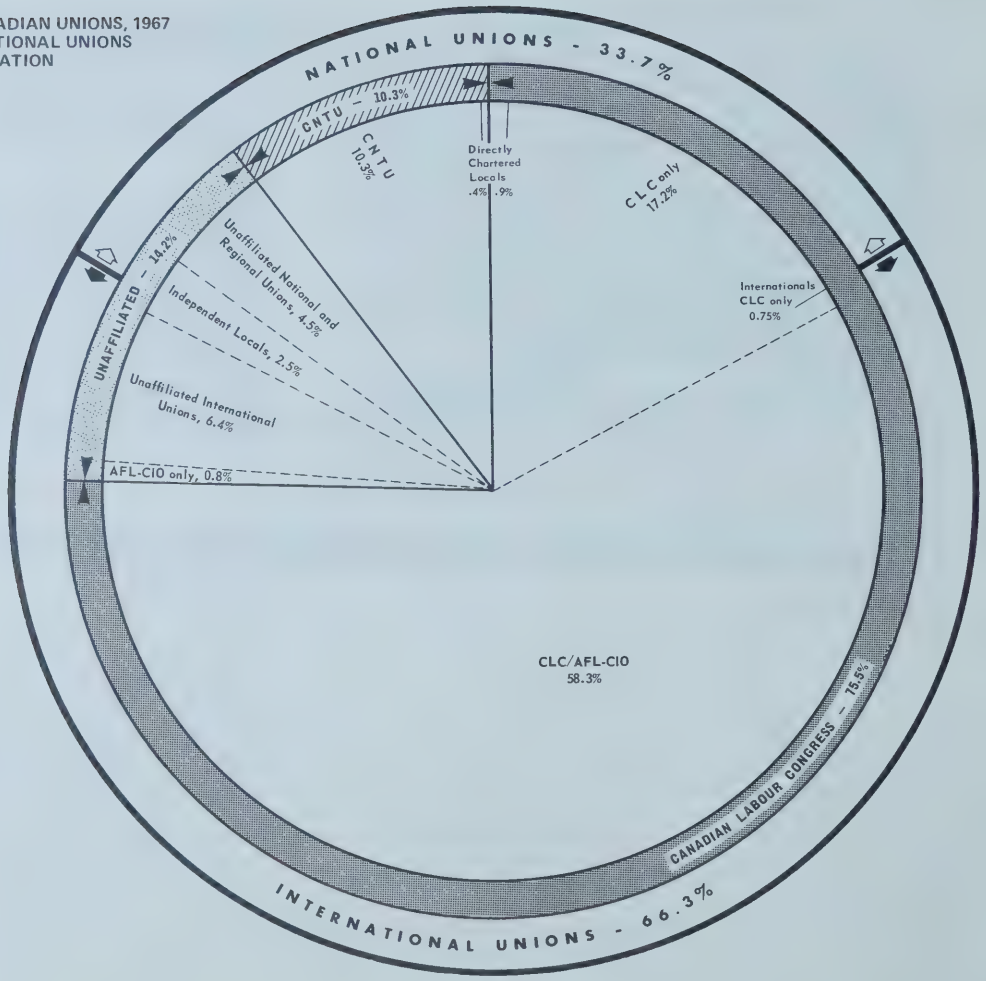
[1] Based on Tables IXC, and XB, pp. 96, 98.

[2] From 1921 to 1960, the French title was *Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada*, but the English title changed twice, having been Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, then Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and subsequently Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

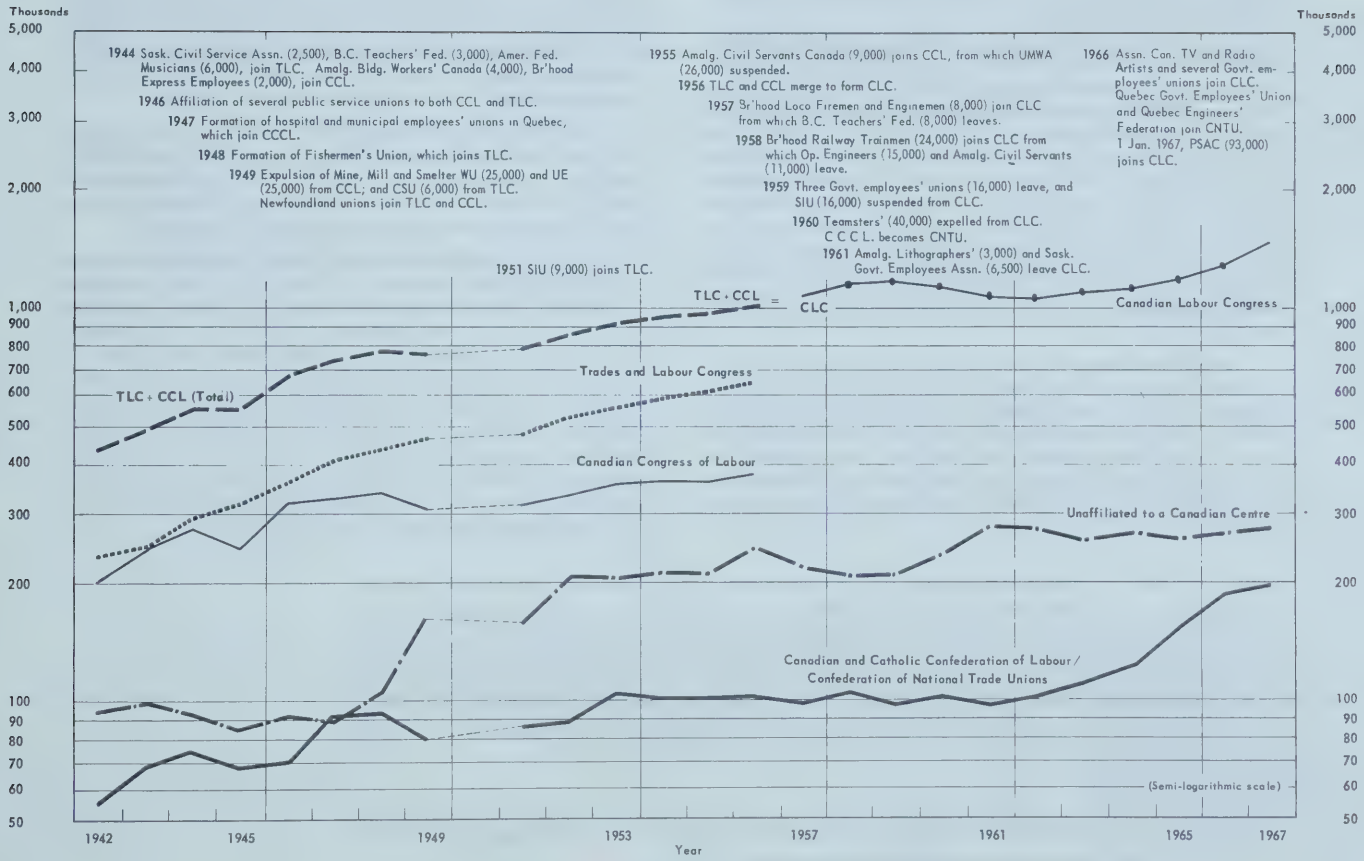
[3] Based on Table XA, p.97.

CHART 10 A
DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP OF CANADIAN UNIONS, 1967
1. AMONG INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS
2. ACCORDING TO CONGRESS AFFILIATION



Source: Tables IX B and X B.

CHART 10B
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY CONGRESS AFFILIATION
1942 – 1967



Source: Table X A.

11. Growth in Union Size

A matter of considerable importance to the union movement is the growth in union size, since there is a need for a reasonable size in order to give adequate service to members.[1]

From Chart 11A[2] it can be seen that between 1952 and 1967 the number of unions in Canada (in the lower section of the chart) of less than 10,000 members has steadily decreased (139-129-117-113) while there has been an increase in the number of those with 10,000 to 19,999 (19-24-27-27) and more so of those with more than 20,000 members (12-18-15-25). The trend is more pronounced with the national than with the international unions. The number of the former with less than 10,000 members decreased from 55 to 43 whilst the number with more than 20,000 increased from one to eight; the number of the latter with less than 10,000 members decreased from 84 to 70 whilst the number with more than 20,000 increased from 11 to 17. These increases in the number of large unions is reflected and magnified in the increase in their membership. This is shown in the widening of the bases and the narrowing of the apices in all the three sections as one moves from 1952 to 1967.

The total membership of unions with more than 30,000 members, has grown faster than any other size category. In fact, while the membership of all unions (excluding directly-chartered and independent local unions) increased by 98 per cent, that for unions with over 30,000 increased by 265 per cent.[3] In the case of national unions, the trend was not evident until 1957, after which date, membership in unions with over 30,000 members increased considerably. In 1967, there were eight times as many members in such unions as in 1951.[4]

The effect of these increases can be seen by percentage in Chart 11B[5] where the percentage in the various size categories in 1952 and 1967 are compared. Whilst the percentage of membership in unions with under 10,000 members fell from 35.3 per cent to 18.6 per cent, that of unions with over 30,000 rose from 24.9 to 43.4 per cent. By 1967, 58 per cent of Canadian union members were in unions with more than 20,000 and 42 per cent in unions with more than 30,000 members.[6] Once again, the figures show that the trend towards bigger units is greater among the national than among the international unions.

Chart 11C[7] shows that between 1951 and 1967, the average size of unions in Canada almost doubled (from 5,716 to 11,203, or 196 per cent). There was an almost continuous increase in size, decreases being shown only in 1955, 1961 and 1962. The average size of national unions increased more than the international ones (269 per cent as against 175 per cent).[8]

On the other hand, the total number of unions has fluctuated during the period, there being two unions more in 1967 than in 1951. The fluctuations in the number of national unions, from a low of 48 to a high of 68 has been greater than that of international unions. Directly-chartered and independent locals have been excluded from the figures hitherto used because no breakdown into size categories was available. However, it is realistic to assume that none of these would have a membership of 10,000. The inclusion of these locals would not have materially altered our argument about growth in size, firstly because their own limited membership would not appreciably affect the overall figures and secondly, because they also showed tendencies to diminish in numbers and increase in average size. Between 1952 and 1967 the number of directly-chartered and independent locals decreased from 680 to 333 and average membership grew from 130 to 217.

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[1] "It seems obvious to me that unions below a certain size do not have the resources to function with maximum efficiency. They cannot, for instance, afford such specialized services as research, public relations or education. Of (Canadian) unions with 35,000 or more dues payers, six out of nine have research departments; three out of nine have public relations departments, and four out of nine have education departments. Of unions with 20,000 to 35,000 members, three out of nine have research departments; none have P.R. departments, and one has an education department. Of unions with 10,000 to 20,000 dues payers, two out of 21 have research departments; one has a P.R. department and two have education departments. Of the 99 unions of less than 10,000 members none have any of these facilities." (D.N. Secord, of the C.B.R.T. in a speech delivered to the London and District Labour Council, 1960 and quoted in J. Crispo, *International Unionism*. (Toronto, 1967 ,) (p.160). Secord goes on to argue that parent unions of the smaller Canadian unions cannot adequately provide research, P.R. and education facilities for their Canadian sections because of the differing conditions in the two countries. "International unions in the railway field, whose practices I know well", he states, "make very little use of the facilities available across the border".

[2] Based on Table XI-A, pp. 99-101.

[3] Table XI-A3, Section C, p.101.

[4] Table XI-A2, Section C, p. 100.

[5] Based on Table XI-B, p. 102.

[6] To arrive at these percentages, the figure for total union membership has been used. This differs from the figures in Table XI-A from which directly-chartered and independent locals have been excluded; none of the latter would, of course, be in the over -30,000 category.

[7] Based on Table XI-C, p. 103.

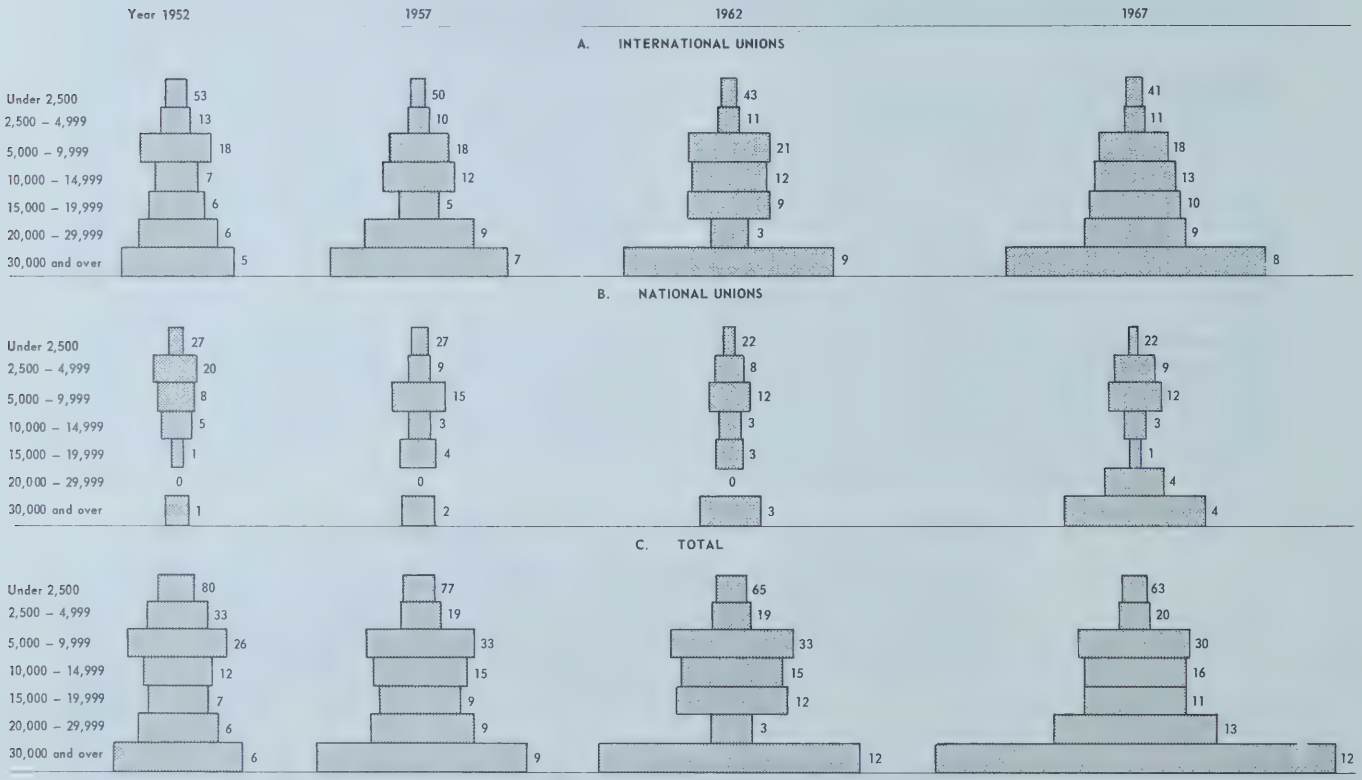
[8] An important cause of this increase was the growth of the nationally-based public service unions.

International comparisons should be made with caution because of lack of available figures for numbers of unions, as well as different reporting procedures. The U.K. statistics include all organizations of employees which are known to be involved in collective bargaining; consequently, the coverage is wider than that of Canada and the United States. Figures for all Swedish unions were not available, and we have therefore used only those for the *Landesorganization* (L.O.), the largest Swedish trade union federation. From Table XID[1] it appears that Canada and the United States have not shown the steady reduction in the number of unions as witnessed in the U.S. and the Swedish L.O. (One should, however bear in mind that the Canadian figures do not take account of the reduction of directly-chartered locals from 476 to 207, and the increase of independent locals from 55 to 126). At the same time, between 1956 and 1966, the increase in the average membership of Canadian unions (139 per cent) was greater than for unions in the U.K. (123 per cent). Some of this increase can be accounted for by the absorption of directly-chartered locals.

[1] See p.104.

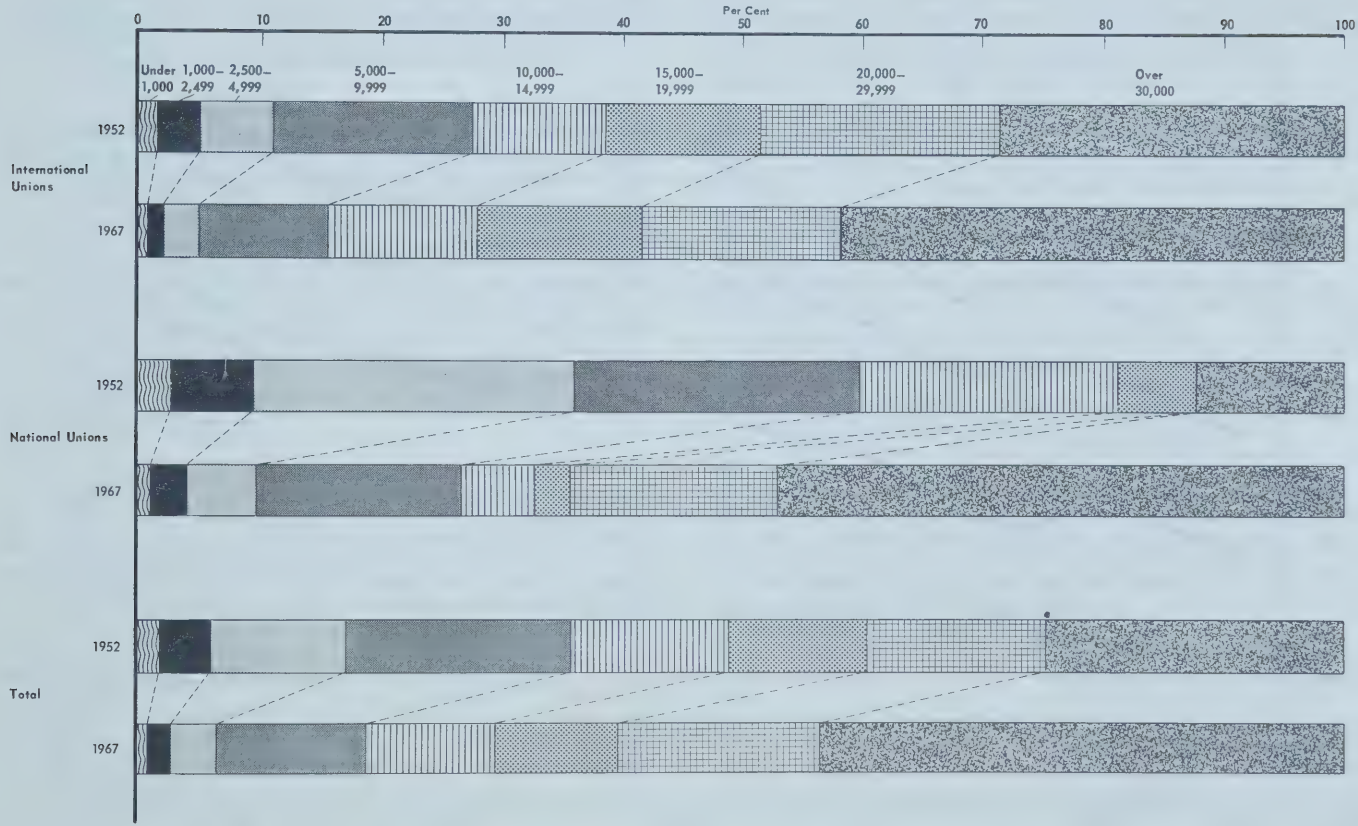
CHART 11A
DISTRIBUTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP AMONG VARIOUS SIZE CATEGORIES
1952, 1957, 1962 AND 1967

The width of the block represents membership in the size category. The figures at the side represent the number of unions in the size category.



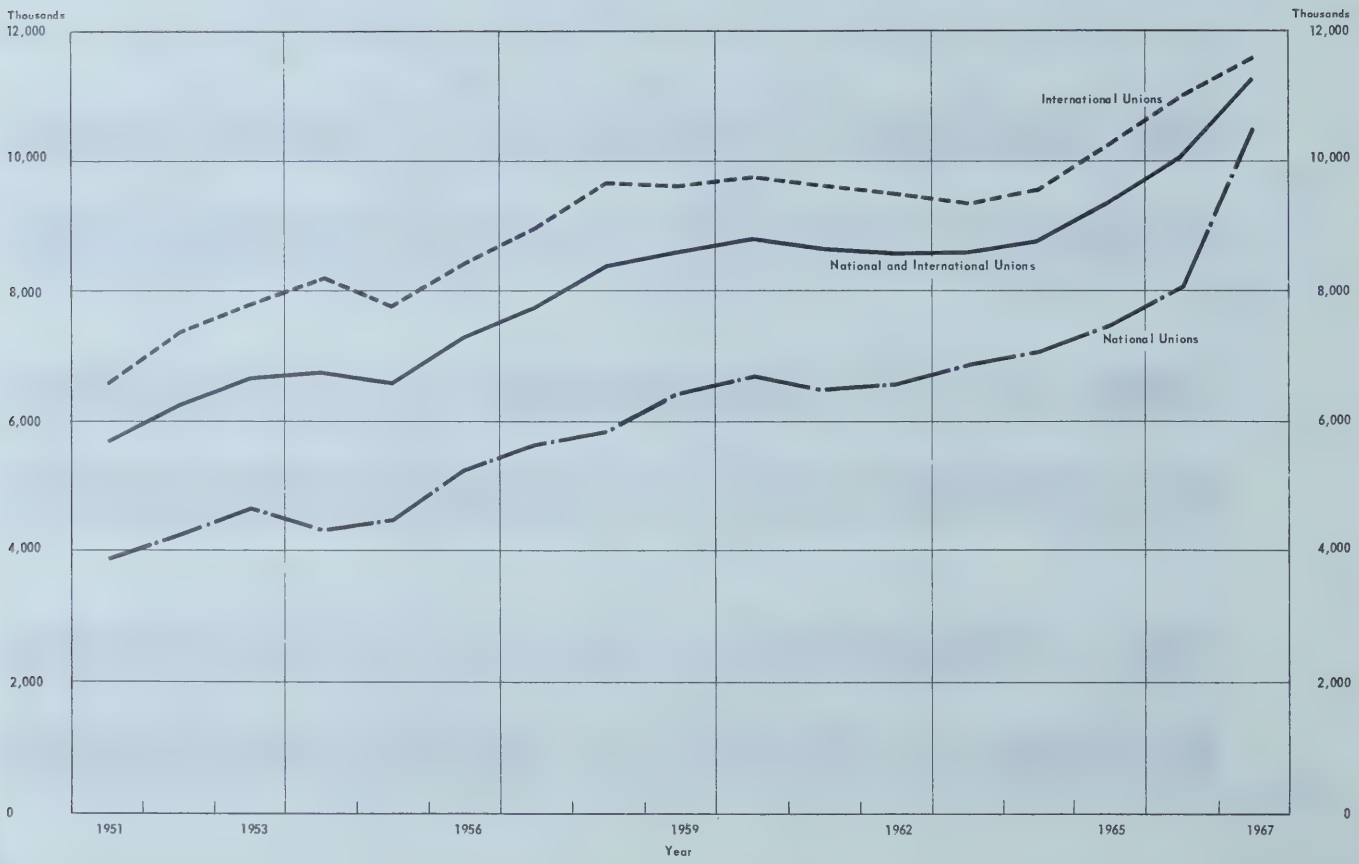
Source: Table XI A.

CHART 11B
MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS IN VARIOUS SIZE CATEGORIES, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
1952 — 1967



Source: Table XI B.

CHART 11C
AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS OPERATING IN CANADA
1951 – 1967



Source: Table XI C.

12. Membership of the Large Unions

Between 1942 and 1967, about a third of the total Canadian membership were members of the ten largest unions, and between one-fifth and one-quarter in the five largest.[1] The percentages of total Canadian membership in these unions have steadily increased since 1960, thus more than offsetting the drops which occurred in the period after 1943.

During the period under review the Steelworkers was usually the largest union in Canada, being superseded from 1944 to 1951 by the Auto Workers; these two unions are the only ones to have featured every year among the Big Five. Both have shown a large and steady increase in membership since 1942, a nearly fourfold increase by the Steelworkers and a threefold increase by the Auto Workers. The next in significance has been the Carpenters' union, which has been among the top ten since 1945, and continuously in the top five since 1948. Its membership has increased almost sixfold during the period under review. The only other union, apart from the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, to be consistently in the top ten has been the Machinists', with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport & General Workers (C.B.R.T.) failing this distinction in two years only. These two unions cannot claim the same high membership increases as the previously-mentioned unions, the Machinists' increasing by about one-third and the C.B.R.T. by three-quarters. (Chart 12A)[2]

The relative decline in importance of the railway unions and the absolute drop in membership of the mineworkers' union should be noted. The membership of the United Mineworkers, which was among the big five in 1942, has sunk rapidly in the last decade to less than one-half of its former membership, and the membership of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union fell from 34,000 in 1958 to 13,000 in 1967. In 1967, no railway union was among the ten largest, as against four in 1943; until 1953, the C.B.R.T. had been among the top five, but a subsequent stagnation in membership size has reduced its relative importance. (Chart 12B)[2]

In contrast with the relative decline of the C.B.R.T. is the increased size of the two public service unions and the Teamsters, and the Woodworkers' unions. The Teamsters increased from 3,202 to 54,700 and the Woodworkers from 7,000 to 48,000 between 1942 & 1967. Both the public service unions – C.U.P.E. and P.S.A.C. – which in 1967 were respectively, the second and third largest unions, have grown partly as a result of mergers between unions. C.U.P.E. was formed in 1964 out of a merger of the National Union of Public Employees and the National Union of Public Service Employees; the former was always the larger of the two merged unions, and almost trebled its membership in the eight years between its foundation in 1955 and the merger in 1963. The P.S.A.C. was formed in 1966 of a merger between the Civil Service Federation of Canada and the Civil Service Association of Canada; prior to the merger, the former was the larger of the two associations, having nearly quadrupled its membership since 1942. The Pulp and Sulphite Workers' Union has not shown the same phenomenal increase as these unions, but because of an almost threefold increase in membership has been among the top ten in all but three years. (Chart 12C)[2]

The superseding of the United Electrical Workers (U.E.) by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.) is significant. The latter had a membership of only 5,233 in 1942 as against 14,000 of the former. Although the U.E. had increased its membership up to 1952, stagnation has set in since then, perhaps partly as a result of its expulsion from the Canadian Congress of Labour in 1949. On the other hand, the I.B.E.W. has registered a steady increase of membership almost every year so that in 1967, it had 48,500 members against the U.E.'s 24,901. The only C.N.T.U. union to have appeared among the ten largest has been the National Federation of Building Workers' Unions which, as the National Catholic Federation of Building Trades, held sixth place in 1942. Although it has increased its membership since then, the increase was not sufficient for it to be among the ten largest after 1945. (Chart 12D)[2]

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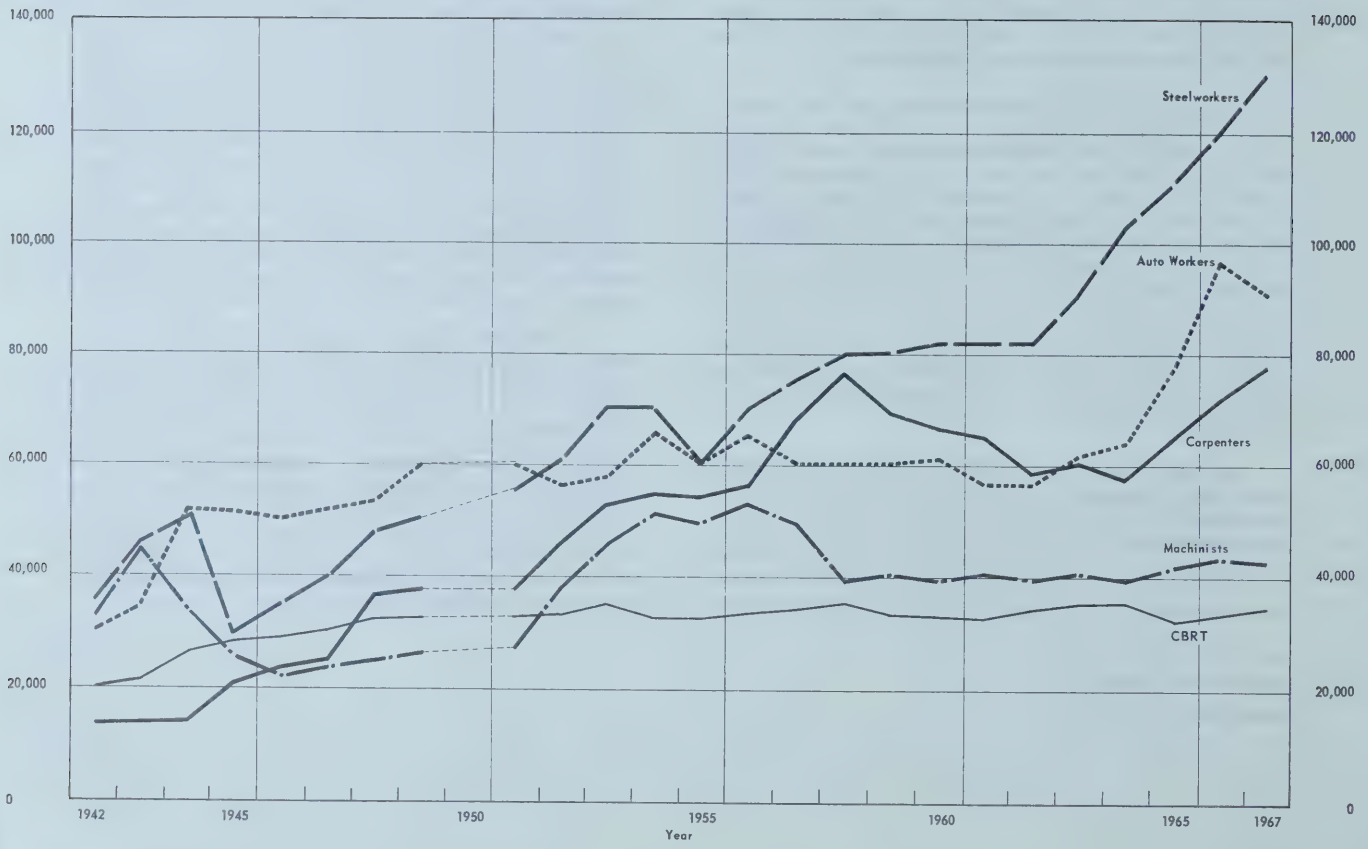
[1] See last four lines of Table XII, p.105.

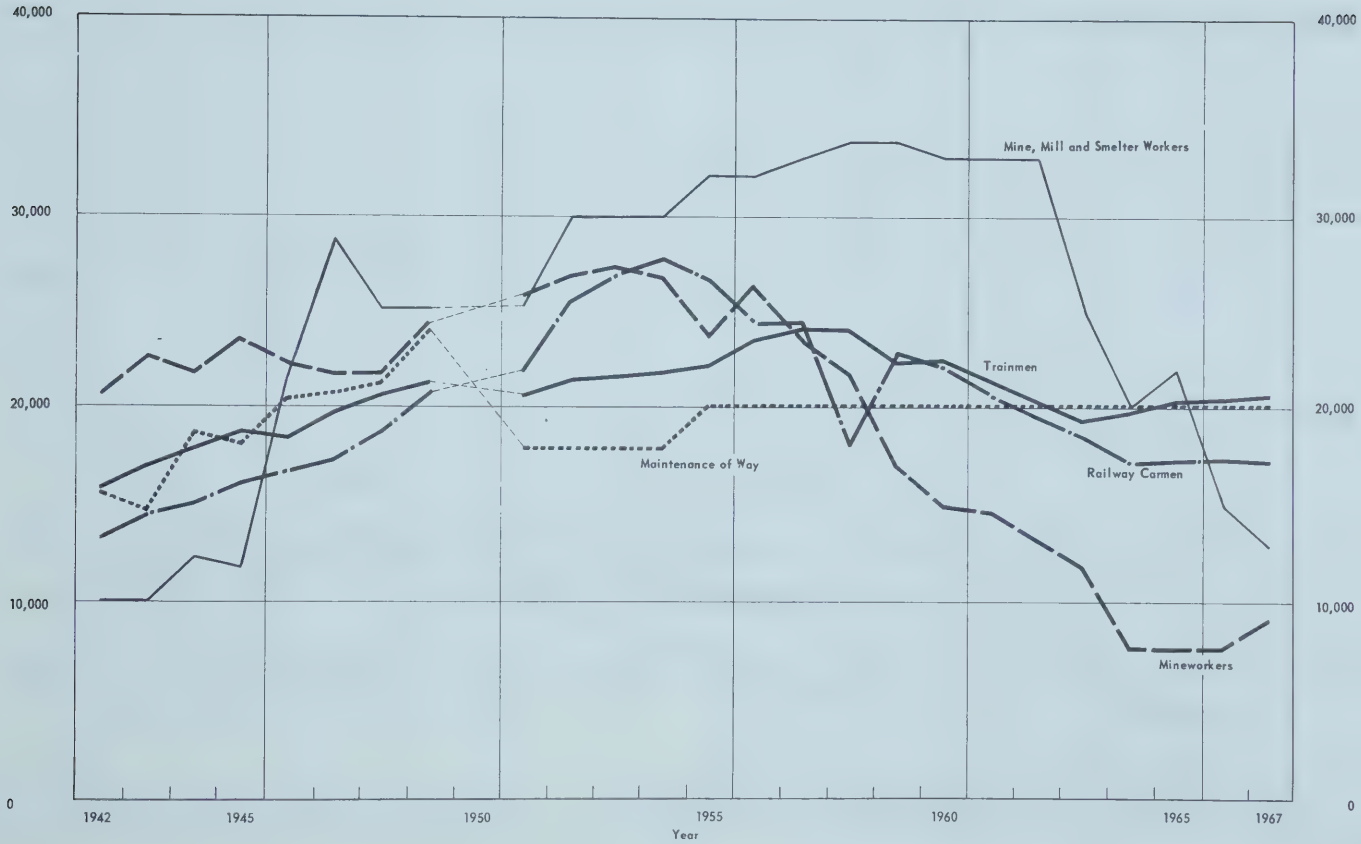
[2] Based on Table XII, p.105.

CHART 12
MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST UNIONS, 1942 – 1967
A. STEELWORKERS, AUTO WORKERS, CARPENTERS, CBRT, MACHINISTS



Source: Table XII.

CHART 12
MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST UNIONS, 1942 – 1967
B. RAILWAY CARMEN, MAINTENANCE OF WAY, TRAINMEN, MINEWORKERS, MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

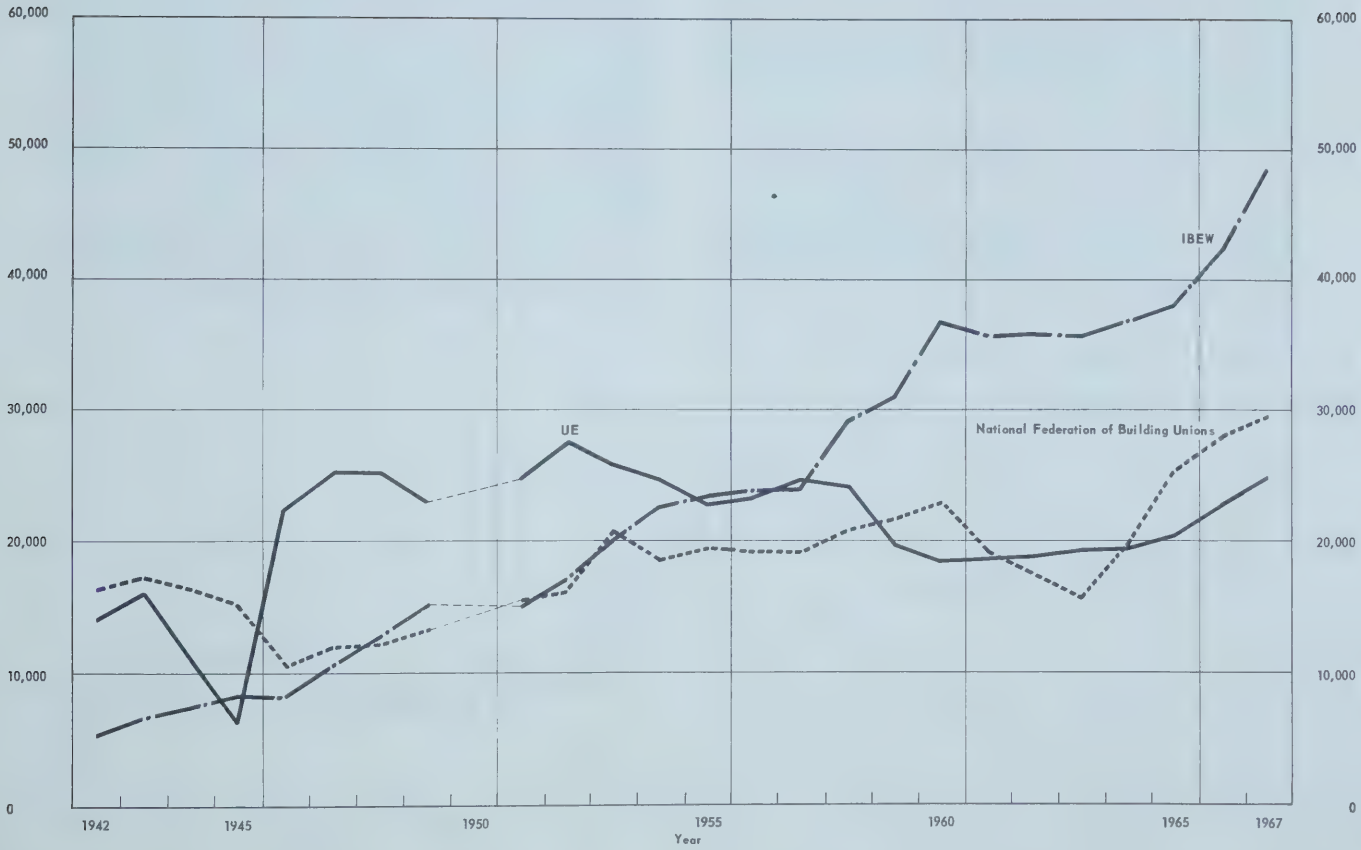


Source: Table XII.

CHART 12
MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST UNIONS, 1942 – 1967
C. PSAC, CUPE, TEAMSTERS, WOODWORKERS, PULP AND SULPHITE WORKERS

Source: Table XII.

CHART 12
MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST UNIONS, 1942 – 1967
D. IBEW, UE, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING UNIONS



Source: Table XII.

13. Causes of Union Growth

Mention has already been made of the complexity of the Canadian labour scene, and the dangers involved in seeking to explain the growth in union membership. As a first approximation, we can say that union membership is a product (in arithmetical terms) of labour force and percentage of labour force in unions. Growth in union membership is therefore affected by growth in either of the two factors in the product. In discussing growth, therefore, we must consider the influences operating on the two factors.

It was generally assumed that the business cycle had a direct influence on union growth, and so far as the American labour movement is concerned, several theorists have traced the inter-relationship between the two.[1] Unfortunately, for the limited period which we are considering (1921-1967), the relevance of the business cycle is bound to be tentative. So far as trade union growth is concerned, it is probably true to say that social, political and personal influences have been as important as economic ones during the period under review.

However, as Chart 13[2] shows, between 1921 and 1967, union membership grew at almost the same rate as Gross National Product, although trend-wise the Non-Agricultural Paid Workers' curve is closer to the G.N.P. than is the union membership one. If we go back to our original formula, this can be explained by the inter-relation between G.N.P. and the two factors of union growth. On the one hand, there will be a close relationship between G.N.P. and the labour force, On the other hand, the percentage of workers organized will be influenced to some extent by economic circumstances, of which G.N.P. is a barometer. But, as the chart shows, it is not a simple cause-and-effect relationship. Although, the index for Non-Agricultural Paid Workers does not increase as rapidly as the other two, there would seem to be a greater relationship between this and G.N.P. than between G.N.P. and union membership. The divergences between G.N.P. and N.A.P.W. can be explained mainly by productivity factors (of which transfer from agricultural to non agricultural employment is one facet) whereas the divergences between G.N.P. and union membership require a more complicated explanation, in which social and political factors have to be considered, as well as the ability of the trade union movement to adapt itself to changing circumstances. It is beyond the scope of this study to attempt such an explanation.

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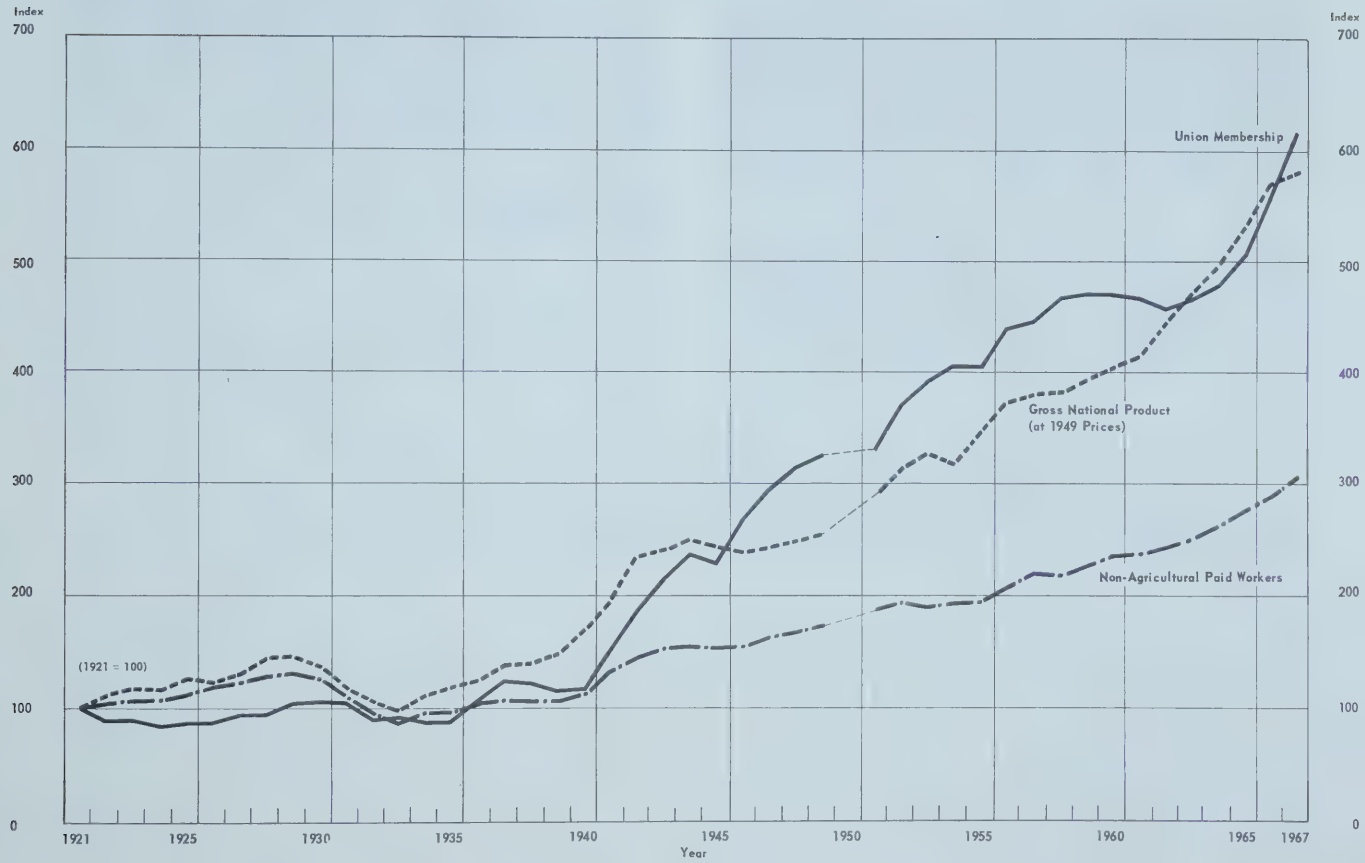
[1] See footnote[1] to p. 9 for references.

[2] Based on Table XIII, p.106.

CHART 13
INDICES OF GROWTH OF UNION MEMBERSHIP, NON-AGRICULTURAL PAID WORKERS AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
1921 – 1967



Source: Table XIII.

14. Appendix A: Union membership figures compared with those for employees covered by collective agreements

Practically all union members are covered by collective agreements but all employees covered by collective agreements are not necessarily union members. Agreements will cover all employees in a bargaining unit whether or not they are union members; some of the agreements may include a Rand Formula which obliges non-unionists to pay union dues without becoming members. (In Quebec, an agreement may be extended by governmental decree to all employees in the industry, but employees covered by such a decree in non-union establishments are not included in the figures discussed below.

Since complete figures for employees covered by collective agreements are not available, it is difficult to make accurate comparisons between percentages of employees in unions and percentages of employees covered by collective agreements. The following table, based on the 1967 Survey of Working Conditions[1] gives for industry groups for which information exists a rough comparison between the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements and the percentage of employees in unions in 1967.[2]

	Percentage of employees covered by Survey, in April, 1967	Percentage of those surveyed who are covered by collective agreements	Minimum percentage of employees covered by collective agreements	Percentage of employees in unions Jan., 1967
	%	%	%	%
Forestry	82	72	59	59
Mining	93	59	55	54
Manufacturing	84	55	46	45
Transportation	77	73	56	68
Trade	47	22	10	8
Service	33	27	9	12
Public Administration	88	31	27	50
Canada total	55	43	24	32

[1] Economics and Research Branch, Canada Department of Labour, *Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1967, Report No. 11.*

[2] Col. 1 is calculated by dividing the number of employees as given in the survey by the comparable figures of paid workers as given in the D.B.S. industrial breakdown (See Appendix B, p.56). Col. 2 is based on figures given in the survey. Col. 3 is Col. 1 x Col. 2. Col. 4 is derived from Table VIII-A, p.82.

It should be noted that the survey does not cover establishments employing less than 20 employees (with certain minor exceptions); and the construction industry is also excluded. Thus, in 1967, 55 per cent of the paid workers in Canada were covered by the survey, 43 per cent of whom were covered by collective agreements. This means that a minimum of 24 per cent of all employees in Canada were covered by collective agreements. This 24 per cent is the absolute minimum based on the assumption that, of the 45 per cent not covered by the survey, none are covered by collective agreements. Since the construction industry has been left out of the survey, it can be realized that this is an unrealistic assumption and therefore the percentage of all employees covered by collective agreements must be appreciably above 24 per cent and could be up to 69 per cent; in any case it should be above the 32 per cent of employees in unions on January 1, 1967.

A similar argument can be applied to the industrial breakdown from which it can be seen that, with the exception of transportation and public administration, the minimum percentage of employees covered by collective agreements is reasonably near to the percentage of employees in unions. In the case of transportation, the 23 per cent of employees not covered by the survey would be largely employed in establishments of under 20 employees in trucking and municipal transport; both these sectors are highly unionized and covered by collective agreements so that the percentage covered by collective agreements would be nearer to 73 than 56. In the case of public administration, negotiations for most public servants in the federal service are only just beginning and consequently the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements in this sector was less than the percentage of employees in unions in early 1967; as the process of negotiations gets under way, it can be expected that the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements will in time exceed the percentage of those in unions.

15. Appendix B: Some Notes on Sources

Union membership figures are those given by the unions to the Canada Department of Labour in its annual survey of labour organizations and published annually since 1911 in *Labour Organizations in Canada.* [1] In its annual survey, the Department of Labour also requests information from the unions about the number of local unions.

There are, however, certain possible margins of error in these figures. In the first place, their reliability depends entirely upon the reporting of the unions and secondly, upon each union's definition of what constitutes membership. Thirdly, no figures exist for unaffiliated local organizations having less than fifty members, but the number excluded by this omission is probably very small.

The Department gives no definition of a union member in its survey but simply asks unions to state their membership on January 1 and, consequently, unions may include non-paying, retired, unemployed members, etc. However, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a survey of 199 unions on this point in 1954. The conclusion drawn from this survey was ' "that membership reports are more likely to include unemployed, members involved in work stoppages and apprentices. The retired are likely to be excluded and members in the armed forces have roughly an even chance of being included or excluded from membership reports".[2] No such survey has been conducted for Canadian unions but the above conclusion is probably relevant here also. The U.S. survey, however, was conducted in 1954 and during periods of large-scale unemployment such as occurred in the early 1930's, it is unlikely that *all* the unemployed members were kept on the books.

The margin of error through faulty reporting is difficult to estimate In its biennial survey of American unions, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics asks American unions to indicate the approximate number of dues-paying members (and the number of local unions) in Canada as at the end of the year. A comparison of the figures provided by 97 of the international unions to the B.L.S. for the end of 1966 with those provided by the same unions to the Canadian Department of Labour for January 1, 1967, showed several differences. The largest discrepancies are listed below. These figures are also compared with statistics collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under Part 2 of the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, for the end of 1966 (unless otherwise stated).

Membership figures reported to:

	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dept. of Labour	D.B.S. (C.A.L.U.R.A.)
Bricklayers	8,000	5,479	8,756 (June 1966)
Transit Union	13,000	12,454	14,387 (June 1966)
Locomotive Engineers	7,000	8,091	7,062
Maintenance of Way	27,000	20,000	20,688 (March 1967)
Trainmen	16,625	20,699	20,582
Railway Clerks	20,000	18,149	18,441
Distillery workers	10,000	3,109	2,918 (March 1967)
Fire-Fighters	15,000	14,081	14,625 (June 1967)
Firemen & Oilers	3,000	2,208	1,988
Teamsters	49,468	54,655	48,905
District 50-U.M.W.A.	16,200	12,534	12,103
Operating Engineers	15,000	20,179	20,179
Auto Workers	95,000	90,785	94,865
Labourers	31,154	28,903	33,508
Office Employees	7,900	9,666	8,910 (Feb. 1966)
Plasterers	3,000	4,040	4,040
Retail Clerks	20,163	18,174	14,583 (April 1966)
Retail and Wholesale Employees	20,000	17,500	18,504
Seafarers	6,839	13,500	15,000
Sheet Metal Workers	8,000	12,449	12,449
Plumbers	22,000	28,622	25,638 (June 1966)
U.E.	20,000	24,901	24,901 (July 1966)
Mineworkers	7,984	9,150	9,875
Packinghouse Workers	22,000	25,000	25,082
Rubber Workers	15,731	16,782	15,619 (March 1967)
Steelworkers	125,000	130,000	145,720
Textile Workers	10,540	12,440	16,978 (Feb. 1967)

[1] From 1911 to 1949 the membership figures had December 31st as reference date, but in 1950 this was changed by one day to January 1st. 1951. Consequently, there is a blank in the tables for the year 1950. The figures for Newfoundland were included for the first time in 1949. (The "Organization" in the title became plural in 1959.)

[2] See W. Paschell, "Limitations of Union Membership Data", in *Monthly Labour Review,* 78(11), November 1955, pp. 1265-9.

The total membership of the 97 unions as reported to the Canadian Department of Labour was 1,252,000 as against 1,230,000 reported to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, a difference of 1 3/4 per cent. Owing to the different reporting dates of the unions under C.A.L.U.R.A., a comparison of the total membership figures provided to the Department of Labour and to C.A.L.U.R.A. is not possible. (A random check of the figures provided by some Canadian-based unions to the Department of Labour and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated very few discrepancies).

The figures of union membership by region and by industry are derived from a survey of local unions by the Department.[1] The locals are asked to report their membership, the city or town where most are employed, the employer of most of the membership and his industry or business.

For the regional breakdown, this system has been in operation since the inception of the survey in 1911. The accuracy of this system can be partially judged by the discrepancies between the annual totals of figures in Table II and those of union membership in Table I.[2] The differences between these figures can be accounted for by the omission from the figures in Table II of the following:–

(a) Membership figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This is not a serious omission, because prior to 1943 no membership was reported in these territories and, after this date, the membership represented an insignificant proportion of union membership, e.g., in 1967, it represented 0.2 per cent of total membership.

(b) Figures for locals which did not specify the province in which they operated. These figures, which in 1921 represented 6 per cent of total union membership, became of declining importance until 1948 when they represented only 1 per cent; after 1948 they were no longer reported.

(c) Figures for locals whose membership covered more than one province. Prior to 1948 this figure included the membership of the systems division of telegraphers which covered more than one province; from 1949 onwards, however, the membership for locals whose membership covered more than one province replaced item (b), presumably because of the insignificance of those which did not specify locality. The membership of these locals has been between 2 and 3 per cent of total union membership.

(d) Membership figures for locals which did not report. This omission is of particular importance for the statistics prior to 1940 and makes this breakdown unreliable for any figures before that date. For example, in 1921, out of a total membership of 313,000 reported by union headquarters, the reported membership of the locals was only 194,000; in 1935, out of a total membership of 281,000, the reported membership of locals was 206,000. Since 1940, however, the reporting has improved and since 1950 the margin of error by this factor has been no more than 2 per cent and usually about 1 per cent.

From 1921 to 1948, the figures for each industry were calculated by totalling the whole membership of all unions which had a majority of its members in the industry. This method was not entirely satisfactory, since many unions had members employed in several industries (e.g., the total membership in truck transport would be considerably inflated by the inclusion of all members of the Teamsters' union). In 1949, the system was introduced whereby locals were asked to report the industry in which the majority of their members were employed. Although the local union is perhaps not as efficient a reporting unit as the union headquarters, this method gives a truer picture of the industrial breakdown. Adjustments have had to be made for locals which failed to report or which did not report their industries; this figure, which also included a very small number of locals operating in more than one industry, varied between 1 per cent in 1965 to 15 per cent in 1954. In general, reporting has improved since 1954, so this percentage has shown a steady decline.[3]

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[1] Prior to 1959, these were published annually in *Labour Organization in Canada;* in and after 1959, they were published separately, along with the industrial breakdown in an annual article in The Labour Gazette, entitled *Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada.*

[2] See pp. 66-7, 68.

[3] See Table IV, C and D, p.74.

The *Civilian Labour Force* includes all the non-institutional civilian population of 14 years and over who, at a particular date, or over a particular period, were either in paid employment or employment on behalf of a related member of the household, or were temporarily laid off work for such causes as illness, bad weather, industrial disputes, etc., or were seeking employment. Included would be wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and paid family workers. Excluded would be those going to school or other institutes of learning (unless they worked part-time), inmates of hospitals, prisons, etc., all military personnel, the voluntarily idle and retired and those too old or otherwise unable to work.

Estimates of the Labour Force are published periodically by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these are based on information obtained from a survey of 35,000 households. The first such survey took place in November 1945 and subsequent ones were conducted quarterly until 1952, since when they have been conducted and their results published monthly. The sample used represents all persons in the population over 14 years of age except residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves and inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces (about 3 per cent of the over-14 population). The D.B.S. claims a high degree of accuracy (99-99.5 per cent) for the Civilian Labour Force figures for Canada as a whole based on these surveys. For the years prior to 1945, the D.B.S. made estimates going back to 1921, based on the decennial Census figures.

The Civilian Labour Force, however, includes employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers who are not eligible to join trade unions, and to obtain a more accurate picture of trade union strength, it is better, where possible, to eliminate these from the statistics. Traditionally, Canada, like the United States, has used the concept of *Non-Agricultural Paid Workers* for this purpose. This category includes all employed wage and salary-workers in non-agricultural employment, including part-time workers, but excluding the above-mentioned categories as well as the unemployed.

Certain distortions may be introduced by the use of the latter concept. In the first place, some unions keep unemployed workers on their books and these would be included in the union figures but not in those for N.A.P. workers. However, the exclusion of agricultural workers is perhaps open to more serious challenge. It can be argued that, for both legal and social reasons, agricultural workers cannot be organized in trade unions, and they should be excluded from the relationship, just like employers, self-employed, etc. Against this it can be pointed out that in some provinces, there are no legal restrictions on their joining unions and in recent years, some agricultural workers have been organized in trade unions; furthermore, if one is to exclude one sector of workers because they are difficult to organize, why not exclude other difficult-to-organize workers, such as office employees?

From a statistical point of view, availability is the argument in favour of using the concept, Non-agricultural Paid Workers. Until 1945, no figures were available for *All Paid Workers*, but only for Non-agricultural Paid Workers. Consequently, Chart 6A[1] shows union membership as percentages of Civilian Labour Force and Non-agricultural Paid Workers since 1921, but as a percentage of All Paid Workers since 1946 only.

The figures for paid workers by region are taken from the D.B.S. *Labour Force Estimates*. Unfortunately, figures for all paid workers were not available prior to 1945 and the union membership is given as a percentage of non-agricultural paid workers from 1941 to 1944. The figures for paid workers by industry are also taken from D.B.S. *Labour Force Estimates.*

Population figures for Canada, the provinces and urban areas are, of course, derived from Census sources.

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[1] See p. 23.

16. Appendix C: Changes in Industrial Classification

The method of industrial classification of union membership changed three times. Until 1942, union membership was classified into eight groups and one residual group, more in conformity with union strength than with any standard industrial classification.

The changes in classification in 1942 were of minor significance, aimed mainly at giving a better indication of the development of unionism in new fields. Five new groups were formed and several unions formerly classified under "Other trades and general labour" were put in their special industrial category. Printing and Paper Making was replaced by Printing and Publishing, paper-making being transferred to the new Wood and Wood Products group; the latter took over woodworkers, formerly in the Other Trades group. The Textiles group took over union members formerly in the Clothing group; and the Food, and Light, Heat and Power groups took over union members formerly classified under Other Trades, (e.g., the members of the Packing House Workers' Union were put in the Food group). No changes were made in the Mining and Quarrying, Metals, Railways, Other Transport and Service groups.

In 1949, at the same time as the new method of reporting was introduced[1], the union membership was classified according to the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. In view of the change in reporting methods there is no way of comparing the two classifications. Therefore, only rough comparisons can be made with previous figures. The former Mining, Construction and Service Industries groups roughly coincided with the appropriate divisions in the 1948 S.I.C.; the former Light, Heat and Power with the new Public Utilities division; and the former Railways, Other Transport, Printing and Publishing, and Textiles groups with the similarly-titled new major groups. Foods, however, became two groups, Food and Beverages; the former Wood and Wood Products would be found in two groups, Wood Products, and Pulp, Paper and Paper Products; Metals were to be found in the four groups, Iron and Steel Products, Transportation Equipment, Non-ferrous Metal Products and Electrical Products. Footwear was separated from clothing and included in two of the new groups: Rubber Products and Leather Products; consequently, clothing under the new classification was smaller than the former Clothing and Footwear group.

[1]See Appendix B, p.56.

In 1962, the new 1960 S.I.C. was used for the first time. The main differences between the 1948 and 1960 classifications which affect trade union figures are:

1. Transportation and Communications embraced the former Public Utilities Division, the latter being shown mainly in the Power, Gas and Water group of the enlarged division, which became "Transportation, Communications and Utilities". The Post office, formerly classified under Government service, and railway telegraphs (formerly under Railways) were transferred to the Communications group of this division. The railway shops and the storage of motor vehicles (formerly under Manufacturing-Transportation Equipment) were transferred to the Transportation group of this division. Some highway construction was also transferred from Construction to the Transportation group.

2. Government service was separated from the Services division and became the Public Administration division. Naval dockyards (formerly under Manufacturing-Transportation Equipment) and lighthouse service and hydrographic surveys (formerly under Transportation) were transferred to the Federal group of this division.

3. In the Manufacturing Division, several new major groups were formed:–

   (a) Knitting Mills, formerly under Clothing, and Furniture and Fixtures, formerly under Wood, were established as separate groups;

   (b) The Iron and Steel and Non-ferrous Metals groups were regrouped as Primary Metals, Metal Fabricating and Machinery.

4. Within the Manufacturing division, there were several changes:–

   (a) Vegetable oil mills from the Chemical Products to the Food Products group;

   (b) Electric lamps from Electrical, and lamp shades and shade-making from the Miscellaneous, to the Furniture and Fixtures group;

   (c) Fur dressing and dyeing from Clothing, venetian blind manufacture from Wood, jewellery and silverware manufacture from Non-ferrous Metals, bicycles and parts manufacture from Transportation Equipment; all to the Miscellaneous group;

(d) Electric washing and sewing machines, laundry equipment and refrigerators, non-insulated wire and cable from Iron and Steel, and electric lighting and fixtures from Non-ferrous Metals to the Electrical Products group;

(e) Coke ovens connected with blast furnaces from Petroleum and Coal Products to the Primary Metals group; and

(f) Charcoal briquettes and coal tar and distillates from Petroleum and Coal Products to the Chemical Products group.

5. In the Mining division, drilling and exploration was contained under a new group, Incidental Services.

6. Several transfers were made between the Manufacturing and Services divisions:–

(a) Shoe repair shops from the Leather Industry, Dressmaking from the Clothing Industry, to Personal Services;

(b) Blacksmiths and welding shops from Iron and Steel Products, and armature and other electrical motor repairs from Electric Products to Miscellaneous Services;

(c) Dental mechanics from Health Services to Miscellaneous manufacturing.

7. Between Manufacturing and Trade:–

(a) Milk pasteurizing from Retail Trade to the Food group,

(b) Some sales office staff from Trade to various Manufacturing groups;

(c) Motor vehicle repair and bicycle shops from Transportation Equipment, watch and jewellery repair shops from Non-ferrous Metals, radio, television and electric appliance shops from Electric Products, all to Retail Trade; and

(d) Ready-mixed concrete suppliers from Wholesale Trade to the Non-Metallic Minerals group.

8. Between Manufacturing and Mining

(a) Natural gas processing from Petroleum and Coal Products to Mineral Fuels; and

(b) Salt processing from Non-Metallic Mineral Products to Non-metal Mines.

9. Erection staffs employed by structural steel manufacturers were transferred from the Construction division to the Metal Fabricating group of the Manufacturing division.

10 33
4 39
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7 22
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115

17. Appendix D: Labour Organizations in Canada, 1967

The following list gives the membership and number of locals in Canada of all international and national unions, as reported to the Department of Labour, on Jan. 1, 1967. The listings are arranged alphabetically according to the official title of the union.

Union	Locals in Canada	Membership in Canada
Actors' Equity Association	1	2,330
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	44	16,500
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	34	10,909
Amalgamated Transit Union	32	12,454
American Communications Association	1	62
American Federation of Grain Millers	9	1,482
American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada	36	18,483
American Federation of Technical Engineers	3	1,124
American Federation of Television and Radio Artists	1	40
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America	1	108
American Guild of Variety Artists	2	812
American Newspaper Guild	6	3,248
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists	10	3,213
Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada	13	2,100
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	28	8,625
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	11	1,200
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	48	5,479
British Columbia Deep Sea Fishermen's Union	1	85
British Columbia Federation of Peace Officers	11	962
British Columbia Government Employees' Association	52	7,619
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	103	8,091
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	97	6,764
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	195	20,000
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	65	10,454
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen	21	1,150
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	117	20,699
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees	140	18,149
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	4	300
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	92	17,522
Building Service Employees' International Union	20	18,198
Canada Manpower and Immigration Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	6	1,472
Canadian Air Line Despatchers' Association	9	92
Canadian Air Line Employees' Association	28	1,596
Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants' Association	10	1,779
Canadian Air Line Navigators' Association	2	89
Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association	11	1,087
Canadian Air Traffic Control Association	19	709
Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical & Allied Workers	10	940
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers	204	34,915
Canadian Guards' Association	2	67
Canadian Marine Officers' Union	3	900
Canadian Maritime Union	1	600
Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc.	2	3,781
Canadian National Railways Police Association	11	440
Canadian Seafood Workers' Union	17	2,400
Canadian Telephone Employees' Association	52	16,883
Canadian Textile Council	6	1,250
Canadian Union of Operating Engineers	8	1,456
Canadian Union of Postal Workers	301	11,897
Canadian Union of Public Employees	534	106,060
Centrale Professionnelle des Employés du Commerce et de Bureau	90	8,600
Christian Trade Unions of Canada	4	275
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	1	8
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	4	4,767
Communications Workers of America	7	3,474
Coopers' International Union of North America	1	173
Customs Excise Union	61	6.389
Department of Agriculture Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	62	4,297
Department of Finance Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	21	2,998
Department of Transport Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	126	9,344
Department of Veterans Affairs Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	30	6,537
Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers' International Union of America	18	3,109
Economic Security Employees' National Association	132	7,928
Fédération Canadienne des Employés de Services Publics	171	22,135
Fédération Canadienne de l'Imprimerie et de l'Information	27	3,700
Fédération Canadienne des Travailleurs des Pâtes et Papier	50	8,444
Fédération Canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile Inc.	41	10,700
Fédération des Auteurs et des Artistes du Canada	3	2,000
Fédération des Employés Municipaux et Scolaires du Québec	94	4,805
Fédération des Ingénieurs et Cadres du Québec	17	2,250
Fédération Nationale des Services, Inc.	141	36,335
Fédération Nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.	110	29,542

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Fédération Nationale de la Métallurgie	88	23,185
Fédération Nationale des Employés de l'Industrie Minière, Inc.	12	5,100
Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du Vêtement, Inc.	42	9,130
Federation of Telephone Workers of British Columbia	25	5,931
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	2	192
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Union	37	17,986
International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors of the United States and Canada	1	25
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	54	2,838
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	23	12,411
International Association of Fire Fighters	164	14,081
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	8	1,648
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	159	42,739
International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile Helpers and Finishers, Marble Setters Helpers, Marble Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Helpers	5	387
International Association of Siderographers	1	7
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	32	7,411
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	18	3,395
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	167	48,450
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	49	2,208
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	11	836
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	123	39,174
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	39	54,655
International Chemical Workers' Union	97	15,500
International Jewelry Workers' Union	4	317
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	27	22,427
International Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers' Union	2	1,571
International Longshoremen's Association	41	8,419
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union	10	3,197
International Mailers' Union	1	18
International Molders and Allied Workers' Union	35	6,437
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America	3	70
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	61	9,129
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America	11	725
International Typographical Union	59	7,507
International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America	130	12,534
International Union of Dolls, Toys, Playthings, Novelties and Allied Products of the United States and Canada	1	400
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	65	11,800
International Union of Elevator Constructors	10	1,948
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Canada)	63	13,000
International Union of Operating Engineers	29	20,179
International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	88	90,785
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America	66	8,000
International Woodworkers of America	56	48,576
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America	23	1,692
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	4	77
Laborers' International Union of North America	43	28,903
Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers' International Union	4	2,757
Letter Carriers' Union of Canada	205	9,758
Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union	15	5,463
Marine Workers' Federation	8	2,500
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	1	58
Miramichi Trades and Labour Union	3	520
Montreal Steel and Foundry Workers' Union	2	71
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians	26	2,983
National Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	100	11,623
National Council of Canadian Labour	47	10,745
National Health and Welfare Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	28	2,400
Northern Electric Employee Association	4	8,500
Office and Professional Employees' International Union	52	9,666
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union	69	13,005
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	31	4,040
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	6	173
Pattern Makers' League of North America	4	350
Post Office Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	16	797
Public Service Alliance of Canada	*	92,835

*See figures for component organisations

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Public Works Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	47	4,451
Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada	7	3,150
Retail Clerks' International Association	14	18,174
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	55	17,500
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Association	18	7,667
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Employees' Association	1	1,850
Seafarers' International Union of Canada	1	13,500
Secteur Professionnel des Travailleurs en Produits Chimiques	17	4,300
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	43	12,449
Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia	3	3,100
Solicitor General Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	26	4,541
Stove, Furnace and Allied Appliance Workers International Union of North America	1	45
Switchmen's Union of North America	1	21
Syndicat des Fonctionnaires Provinciaux du Québec	1	27,118
Taxation Division Component of the Public Service Alliance of Canada	31	6,150
Textile Workers' Union of America	100	20,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	20	6,196
Traffic Employees' Association	28	6,333
Transportation-Communication Employees Union	10	7,706
Union Catholique des Cultivateurs (Section des Forestiers)	11	11,173
Union des Manutenteurs de Poisson du Nouveau-Brunswick	4	655
Union of Canadian Retail Employees	12	4,900

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Union of National Defence Employees	121	23,908
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	75	28,622
United Brick and Clay Workers of America	3	360
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	231	77,261
United Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union	37	5,041
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America	34	24,901
United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union	34	9,473
United Garment Workers of America	11	2,146
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America	36	6,235
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	9	2,500
United Mine Workers of America	26	9,150
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers	197	25,000
United Papermakers and Paperworkers	68	11,384
United Plant Guard Workers of America	3	315
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America	61	16,782
United Shoe Workers of America	8	1,117
United Steelworkers of America	590	130,000
United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America	2	270
United Textile Workers of America	56	12,449
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	12	5,535
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union	21	1,370

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TABLES

TABLE I

UNION MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF LOCALS AND MEMBERSHIP PER LOCAL, 1921-1967 EXPRESSED (A) NUMERICALLY AND (B) AS AN INDEX NUMBER (1921=100)

Year	Union Membership (thousands)	Number of Locals	Average Membership Per Local	Union Membership	Number of Locals	Average Membership Per Local
1921	313	2,668	117.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	277	2,512	110.3	88.5	94.2	94.0
1923	278	2,487	111.8	88.8	93.2	95.3
1924	261	2,429	107.5	83.4	91.0	91.6
1925	271	2,494	108.7	86.6	93.5	92.7
1926	275	2,515	109.3	87.8	94.3	93.2
1927	290	2,604	111.4	92.7	97.6	95.0
1928	301	2,653	113.5	96.2	99.4	96.8
1929	319	2,778	114.8	101.9	104.1	97.9
1930	322	2,809	114.6	102.9	105.3	97.7
1931	311	2,772	112.2	103.0	103.9	95.7
1932	283	2,710	104.4	90.4	101.6	89.0
1933	286	2,687	106.4	91.4	100.7	90.7
1934	281	2,720	103.3	89.8	101.9	88.1
1935	281	2,717	103.4	89.8	101.8	88.2
1936	323	2,860	112.9	103.2	107.2	96.2
1937	383	3,231	118.5	122.4	121.1	101.0
1938	382	3,280	116.5	122.0	122.9	99.3
1939	359	3,267	109.9	114.7	122.5	93.7
1940	362	3,221	112.4	115.7	120.7	95.8
1941	462	3,318	139.2	147.6	124.4	118.7
1942	578	3,426	168.7	184.7	128.4	143.8
1943	665	3,735	178.0	212.5	140.0	151.7
1944	724	4,123	175.6	231.3	154.5	149.7
1945	711	4,329	164.2	227.2	162.3	140.0
1946	832	4,635	179.5	265.8	173.7	153.0
1947	912	4,956	184.0	291.4	185.8	156.9
1948	978	5,114	191.2	312.5	191.7	163.0
1949	1,006[a]	5,268	191.0	321.4	197.5	162.8
1950[b]		–	–	–	–	–

Table 1 (Cont'd)

Year	Union Membership (thousands)	Number of Locals	Average Membership Per Local	Union Membership	Number of Locals	Average Membership Per Local
1951	1,029	5,458	188.5	328.8	204.6	160.7
1952	1,146	6,052	189.4	366.1	226.8	161.5
1953	1,220	6,235	195.7	389.8	233.7	166.8
1954	1,268	6,425	197.4	405.1	240.8	168.3
1955	1,268	6,673	190.0	405.1	250.1	162.0
1956	1,352	6,762	199.9	431.9	253.4	170.4
1957	1,386	6,758	205.1	442.8	253.31	174.9
1958	1,454	6,853	212.2	464.5	256.9	181.0
1959	1,459	6,763	215.7	466.1	253.5	183.9
1960	1,459	6,805	214.4	466.1	255.1	182.8
1961	1,447	6,945	208.4	462.3	260.3	177.7
1962	1,423	6,989	203.6	454.6	262.0	173.6
1963	1,449	7,073	204.9	462.9	265.1	174.7
1964	1,493	7,404	201.6	477.0	277.5	171.9
1965	1,589	7,629	208.3	507.7	286.0	177.6
1966	1,736	7,676	226.2	554.6	287.7	192.8
1967	1,921	8,678	221.4	613.7	325.3	188.7

a) Includes Newfoundland for the first time.
b) Data for all years up to and including 1949 are as of December 31. In 1950, the reference data was moved ahead by one day to January 1, 1951, Thus while no figures are shown for 1950, the annual series is in effect, continued without interruption.

Source: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada, 1921-67.*

TABLE IIA

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, 1921-1967

Year	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921	17,811	44,057	66,771	30,786	16,899
1922	18,461	42,173	62,500	29,350	17,034
1923	20,014	48,659	61,410	30,690	23,803
1924	21,401	45,202	62,405	35,158	16,649
1925	18,384	46,495	63,251	31,393	28,175
1926	20,866	41,748	59,443	34,789	21,717
1927	19,626	53,549	64,082	40,292	25,187
1928	22,617	56,135	68,252	43,795	24,509
1929	24,890	56,717	71,889	46,202	25,069
1930	26,584	65,153	78,336	50,998	27,204
1931	25,073	58,620	66,317	46,298	24,222
1932	21,035	42,680	57,743	37,162	21,207
1933	23,694	41,309	52,906	34,969	20,943
1934	19,017	53,798	61,057	33,385	20,138
1935	22,182	51,240	64,989	37,475	22,559
1936	25,914	74,572	79,831	40,098	25,801
1937	36,830	108,566	112,074	46,343	34,506
1938	40,962	114,856	105,353	49,141	35,723
1939	41,099	104,876	109,257	51,194	34,297
1940	41,302	114,707	110,497	47,357	39,840
1941	40,858	121,280	132,556	50,720	47,598
1942	49,248	151,605	180,380	56,438	72,602
1943	60,597	188,714	211,970	69,763	87,485
1944	54,000	175,993	210,952	78,161	90,702
1945	50,941	171,203	204,399	81,974	83,823
1946	52,715	208,546	236,729	94,099	99,466
1947	59,584	210,260	286,981	102,835	115,230
1948	58,530	229,621	301,507	104,916	106,668
1949	85,295[a]	236,399	315,195	113,180	124,672
1950[b]	–	–	–	–	–
1951	90,450	239,800	349,900	127,450	129,700
1952	107,650	259,950	364,150	131,050	148,500
1953	111,264	274,582	406,481	134,787	157,123
1954	107,200	272,700	415,250	125,150	146,000
1955	105,350	277,700	443,500	133,600	166,550
1956	111,834	316,682	510,189	141,919	183,708
1957	115,113	324,906	559,272	159,154	187,456
1958	95,602	295,777	552,675	156,915	187,882
1959	92,100	337,200	555,200	165,400	187,600
1960	100,800	354,300	556,200	163,100	194,800
1961	104,200	353,300	550,000	165,100	191,500
1962	86,800	354,100	538,800	167,200	185,000
1963	90,400	360,200	553,000	168,800	188,600
1964	94,400	409,500	577,100	171,000	190,800
1965	100,200	455,300	614,900	172,100	200,500
1966	103,195	514,606	655,469	178,187	216,262
1967	120,707	569,430	721,581	198,151	240,228

a) b) See notes for Table IA

Sources: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada*, 1921-58; *Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada*, 1959-67.

TABLE II B

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY REGION,
SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP, 1927, 1947, 1967

	1927	1947	1967
	%	%	%
Atlantic Provinces	10	8	6
Quebec	26	27	31
Ontario	32	37	39
Prairie Provinces	20	13	11
British Columbia	12	15	13
	100	100	100

Source: Table II A.

TABLE III

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY URBAN AREA, AND INDICES OF GROWTH, 1941-1967[a]

Year	VANCOUVER		EDMONTON		REGINA		WINNIPEG		WINDSOR		SUDBURY		HAMILTON		NIAGARA PENINSULA	
	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index	Member-ship	Index
1941	30,209	100.0	6,319	100.0	2,318	100.0	14,356	100.0	14,270	100.0	n.a.	–	6,426	100.0	n.a.	–
1942	49,440	163.7	6,512	103.1	2,752	118.7	17,908	124.7	19,956	139.8	n.a.	–	8,356	130.0	n.a.	–
1943	56,518	187.1	9,913	156.9	3,121	134.6	23,244	161.9	24,933	174.7	n.a.	–	11,848	184.4	n.a.	–
1944	55,917	185.1	9,161	145.0	5,451	235.2	24,682	171.9	21,283	149.1	n.a.	–	9,077	141.3	n.a.	–
1945	46,286	153.2	9,530	150.8	6,914	298.3	27,363	190.6	19,917	139.6	n.a.	–	10,276	159.9	n.a.	–
1946	53,582	177.4	11,804	186.8	6,827	294.5	29,869	208.1	24,142	169.2	n.a.	–	15,608	242.9	n.a.	–
1947	61,159	202.5	13,717	217.1	7,632	329.2	36,148	251.8	23,940	167.8	10,688	100.0	19,330	300.8	n.a.	–
1948	56,204	186.1	12,960	205.1	8,094	349.2	35,481	247.2	14,623	102.5	13,941	130.4	21,925	341.2	n.a.	–
1949	60,800	201.3	15,250	241.3	8,500	366.7	51,600	359.4	29,000	203.2	12,300	115.1	21,550	335.4	n.a.	–
1951(b)	65,100	215.5	16,050	254.0	8,200	353.8	48,850	340.3	31,800	222.8	16,300	152.5	26,650	414.7	n.a.	–
1952	81,950	271.3	17,000	269.0	9,700	418.5	46,800	326.0	29,300	205.3	19,700	184.3	30,700	477.7	n.a.	–
1953	87,700	290.3	20,850	330.0	9,650	416.3	46,850	326.3	34,900	244.6	20,100	188.1	29,400	457.5	n.a.	–
1954	84,700	280.4	22,000	348.2	10,000	431.4	36,300	252.9	34,700	243.2	20,050	187.6	28,500	443.5	n.a.	–
1955	108,900	360.5	24,750	391.7	10,950	472.4	43,650	304.1	34,300	240.4	24,150	226.0	36,350	565.7	25,500	100.0
1956	115,950	383.8	28,500	451.0	12,050	519.8	47,500	330.9	40,500	283.8	25,750	240.9	42,600	662.9	28,900	113.3
1957	124,600	412.5	32,300	511.2	12,300	530.6	49,900	347.6	40,300	282.4	28,100	262.9	51,600	803.0	33,900	132.9
1958	120,900	400.2	30,550	483.5	13,750	593.2	51,750	360.5	35,150	246.3	31,900	298.5	46,250	719.7	30,550	119.8
1959	129,600	429.0	32,200	509.6	13,900	599.7	50,900	354.6	32,900	230.6	28,800	269.5	43,100	670.7	24,600	96.5
1960	135,800	449.5	26,400	417.8	14,800	638.5	53,700	374.1	34,000	238.3	30,500	285.4	45,800	712.7	28,300	111.0
1961	128,000	423.7	26,900	425.7	12,300	530.6	54,200	377.5	29,500	206.7	30,900	289.1	42,900	667.6	28,600	112.2
1962	128,000	423.7	27,900	441.5	12,600	543.6	54,800	381.7	26,900	188.5	28,800	269.5	44,200	687.8	28,900	113.3
1963	120,800	399.9	30,400	481.1	13,300	573.8	53,700	374.1	27,000	189.2	28,700	268.5	47,800	743.9	28,000	109.8
1964	122,100	404.2	28,500	451.0	13,700	591.0	53,200	370.6	29,700	208.1	27,500	257.3	49,400	768.8	30,100	118.0
1965	124,900	413.5	30,000	474.8	13,700	591.0	51,100	355.9	33,400	234.1	33,800	316.2	54,200	843.4	32,000	125.5
1966	129,930	430.1	32,723	517.9	13,523	583.4	52,932	368.7	33,585	235.4	34,421	322.1	56,981	886.7	35,398	138.8
1967	141,588	468.7	34,902	552.3	17,528	756.2	58,303	406.1	39,749	278.5	30,420	284.6	54,323	845.4	36,633	143.7

Table III (Cont'd)

Year	TORONTO Member-ship	TORONTO Index	OTTAWA-HULL Member-ship	OTTAWA-HULL Index	MONTREAL Member-ship	MONTREAL Index	QUEBEC CITY Member-ship	QUEBEC CITY Index	SAINT JOHN Member-ship	SAINT JOHN Index	HALIFAX Member-ship	HALIFAX Index	ST. JOHN'S Member-ship	ST. JOHN'S Index
1941	43,357	100.0	5,238	100.0	70,216	100.0	17,787	100.0	5,447	100.0	7,071	100.0	n.a.	–
1942	59,429	137.1	5,027	96.0	92,276	131.4	12,695	71.4	5,705	104.7	7,674	108.5	n.a.	–
1943	70,420	162.4	9,925	189.5	114,884	163.6	11,602	65.2	6,936	127.3	12,497	176.7	n.a.	–
1944	62,364	143.8	9,024	172.3	92,980	132.4	14,039	78.9	7,703	141.4	8,255	116.7	n.a.	–
1945	60,612	139.8	8,767	167.4	94,291	134.3	14,455	81.3	6,893	126.5	10,014	141.6	n.a.	–
1946	70,757	163.2	11,161	213.1	117,095	166.8	14,296	80.4	7,610	139.7	7,032	99.4	n.a.	–
1947	87,451	201.7	12,582	240.2	105,937	150.9	15,967	89.8	8,781	161.2	10,081	142.6	n.a.	–
1948	95,945	221.3	13,295	253.8	110,945	158.0	18,820	105.8	9,273	170.2	8,284	117.2	n.a.	–
1949	107,150	247.1	13,700	261.6	131,300	187.0	21,050	118.3	8,200	150.5	9,100	128.7	7,400	100.0
1951(b)	106,000	244.5	14,150	270.1	125,600	178.9	22,800	128.2	7,900	145.0	9,300	131.5	7,850	106.1
1952	111,500	257.2	15,050	287.3	129,450	184.4	28,550	160.5	7,750	142.3	9,750	137.9	8,950	120.9
1953	127,250	293.5	18,800	358.9	147,000	209.4	25,350	142.5	9,300	170.7	11,400	161.2	7,000	94.6
1954	129,850	299.5	18,450	352.2	147,550	210.1	24,650	138.6	8,950	164.3	11,900	168.3	7,850	106.1
1955	147,900	341.1	20,300	387.6	146,850	209.1	31,400	176.5	10,100	185.4	13,700	193.7	12,350	166.9
1956	165,150	380.9	23,450	447.7	169,550	241.5	33,300	187.2	10,300	189.1	14,450	204.4	13,800	186.5
1957	170,900	394.2	23,200	442.9	173,900	247.7	35,100	197.3	9,700	178.1	14,750	208.6	11,300	152.7
1958	185,650	428.2	22,750	434.3	158,600	225.9	31,500	177.1	10,150	186.3	15,400	217.8	20,450	276.4
1959	174,700	402.9	24,500	467.7	199,600	284.3	31,100	174.8	10,100	185.4	14,200	200.8	11,700	158.1
1960	171,900	396.5	25,200	481.1	204,800	291.7	29,600	166.4	9,100	167.1	14,900	210.7	11,700	158.1
1961	170,200	392.6	26,100	498.3	203,300	289.5	28,900	162.5	9,500	174.4	16,800	237.6	11,200	151.4
1962	171,800	396.2	25,400	484.9	196,400	279.7	32,100	180.5	10,100	185.4	16,300	230.5	10,200	137.8
1963	177,600	409.6	25,000	477.3	193,300	275.3	32,100	180.5	10,000	183.6	15,500	219.2	9,400	127.0
1964	192,200	443.3	25,800	492.6	218,700	311.5	35,400	199.0	10,200	187.3	16,500	233.3	9,600	129.7
1965	205,700	474.4	26,700	509.7	241,800	344.4	35,100	197.3	10,700	196.4	17,200	243.2	9,500	128.4
1966	216,770	500.0	29,012	553.9	255,229	363.5	36,076	202.8	11,776	216.2	17,112	242.0	9,141	123.5
1967	257,428	593.7	37,832	722.3	284,198	404.7	42,578	239.4	13,366	245.4	23,524	332.7	10,289	139.0

a) The urban area with the largest union membership in each province (except P.E.I.) in 1967, plus all others with a membership of over 30,000 in 1967, have been selected. Since 1955, the concept of "Labour market area" is used. The following labour market areas cover more than one Canada Manpower Centre: Vancouver (Vancouver, Mission City and New Westminster); Sudbury (Elliot Lake and Sudbury); Niagara Peninsula (Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, St. Catherines and Welland); Toronto (Long Branch, Newmarket, Oakville, Toronto and Weston); Ottawa-Hull (Ottawa and Hull); Montreal (Montreal, Ste. Anne de Bellevue); Quebec (Quebec and Lévis). The areas are shown from West to East.

b) See note to Table I

Sources: *Labour Organisation(s) in Canada, 1941 to 1958;* Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, 1959 to 1967.

TABLE IV

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, 1921-1967

A: 1921-1942

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941[A]	1942
Mining and quarrying	21,359	23,404	24,963	24,286	26,386	25,586	25,027	26,260	29,003	27,178	23,111	24,672	23,772	23,614	21,662	21,987	26,909	31,212	26,611	28,641	38,678	34,015
Clothing and footwear	18,750	17,115	15,581	14,290	12,707	12,410	11,908	12,774	16,076	16,841	15,680	12,291	17,332	22,253	16,509	23,285	28,830	36,364	27,438	29,348	40,058	44,993
Printing and Paper making	8,271	8,100	7,647	13,703	13,005	13,433	14,291	16,350	14,576	15,955	14,965	11,644	13,531	14,224	13,982	16,027	24,273	25,386	26,484	25,835	29,758	35,462
Metal trades	23,152	21,694	17,025	15,845	15,121	15,614	22,237	18,052[B]	18,791[B]	18,180[B]	17,802[B]	12,350	11,772	12,149	15,417	26,200	38,318	35,608	31,064	39,800	81,127	161,797
Building Trades	30,674	27,715	28,687	26,648	23,243	26,877	30,751	31,627	38,130	40,710	36,744	27,901	25,410	22,038	24,716	32,446	30,408	31,132	26,987	40,479	44,777	40,790
Railroad Employees	82,180	78,929	76,519	75,131	79,009	79,810	82,822	93,258[B]	98,736[B]	98,923[B]	90,356[B]	75,402	74,657	67,346	68,692	72,239	79,347	80,950	81,177	83,142	90,330	105,377
Other transport and navigation	27,420	19,676	22,893	21,348	19,630	20,828	25,507	24,255	26,815	23,898	22,873	20,952	18,170	19,523	19,834	26,594	35,161	35,006	35,734	29,712	44,861	40,700
Public employees, personal service & amusement	24,897	26,373	26,222	25,661	26,001	29,308	32,700	32,266	32,786	32,384	33,530	29,604	26,380	26,398	29,607	30,810	37,106	40,372	39,485	39,807	45,681	46,556
Other trades and general labourers)	76,608[D]	54,615	58,555	43,732	55,962	50,738	45,039	45,760	44,563	48,380	55,483	68,760[F]	75,202[E]	74,229[E]	70,285	72,885[E]	84,267[E]	69,009[E]	62,987[E]	48,780	45,511	59,690
TOTAL	313,320	276,621	278,092	260,643	271,064	274,604	290,282	300,602	319,476	322,449	310,544	283,576[G]	286,220[G]	281,774[G]	280,704	322,473[G]	384,619[G]	385,039[G]	358,967[G]	365,544[G]	461,681	578,380

SOURCE: Labour organization in Canada, 1921 to 1942.

NOTES:
(A) Revised figures, as published in the 1942 edition.
(B) "The railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be placed in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures." labour organization in Canada, 1928, repeated in 1929, 1930 and 1931.
(C) This generally includes members of unions catering for people house, brewery, rubber, lumber, wood, tobacco, gas, coke and chemical workers, fishermen and commercial telegraphers, but also includes unions, usually of the national and Catholic centre or the One Big Union, which, because of incomplete reports, it was not possible to classify.
(D) Includes membership of both the National and Catholic unions and the One Big Union units.
(E) Includes a large number of members of the National and Catholic unions (over 20,000 each year).
(F) Includes almost the entire membership of the One Big Union (23,755) and a small number of National and Catholic union members (2,377).
(G) These totals are unrevised figures which do not co-incide with the revised figures for total membership used in Table 1. The breakdowns for the revised totals are not available.

TABLE IV (Cont'd)

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, 1921-1967

B: 1942-1949

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Mining and quarrying	34,915	36,825	38,601	37,193	41,777	49,036	48,784	57,001
Foods	14,512	19,183	28,737	28,464	41,749	39,851	44,137	45,970
Textiles	10,436	18,084	27,996	28,248	33,382	44,811	51,165	50,663
Clothing and footwear	34,057	37,563	39,592	46,122	50,533	54,769	50,301	51,094
Wood and wood products	33,986	38,689	48,941	49,259	76,959	77,806	95,390	81,245
Printing and publishing	11,738	10,579	12,212	14,234	14,960	17,831	19,731	21,219
Metals	161,797	199,487	193,336	147,909	164,630	181,491	188,264	197,559
Construction	50,223	60,084	57,501	65,569	63,266	71,629	91,632	94,685
Steam Railway Transport	105,377	108,128	121,245	127,945	134,927	138,039	143,811	151,232
Other Transport	40,700	40,823	45,236	49,991	57,171	59,536	62,203	68,506
Light, heat and power	6,545	7,918	9,300	8,977	7,816	9,276	11,639	12,426
Public and Personal Service and Amusement	46,556	57,484	70,675	76,441	92,190	110,737	116,169	114,406
Other Industries(A)	27,538	29,686	30,816	30,765	52,337	57,312	54,368	59,633
TOTAL	578,380	664,533	724,188	711,117	831,697	912,124	977,594	1,005,639

SOURCE: Labour Organization in Canada, 1943 to 1949.

NOTES: (A)Some unions have been taken from this section (of Table A) and allocated to various industry groups, such as the Packing house Workers, Woodworkers etc. Those remaining include unions catering for rubber, tobacco, gas, coke, chemicals, glass, retail and wholesale workers and commercial telegraphers.

TABLE IV (Cont'd.)

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, 1921-1967
C: 1949-1962 (1948 S.I.C.)

INDUSTRY	1949 (A) (C)	1951 (B)	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Agriculture	200	200	50	50	50	100	200	84	184	–	–	–	–
Logging (Forestry)	23,900	34,350	43,350	29,350	35,200	46,150	53,759	51,545	54,823	39,300	58,100	55,800	32,400
Fishing and Trapping	2,050	2,150	11,550	12,650	8,300	5,200	9,597	9,825	20,308	5,700	5,300	4,600	4,100
Mining and Quarrying	50,850	49,450	50,900	54,150	53,450	55,150	55,930	59,020	54,790	53,300	57,800	59,800	54,900
Metal	24,100	22,700	25,500	28,000	31,650	30,600	32,237	35,486	34,266	32,300	37,600	40,100	36,600
Mineral Fuels	22,250	21,700	18,050	20,800	16,600	16,950	16,188	15,249	12,409	12,500	12,500	12,400	11,100
Non-Metal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,500	7,000	6,800	6,700
Quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	700	500	500
Incidental Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4,500	5,050	7,350	5,350	5,200	7,600	7,505	8,285	8,115	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	378,950	413,900	484,200	479,850	469,750	471,350	539,808	577,533	533,037	543,200	561,400	558,000	566,900
Food	23,600	24,550	31,700	31,200	32,850	32,500	39,615	42,111	41,159	45,200	46,200	49,400	51,900
Beverages	6,650	7,000	6,800	7,250	8,050	8,900	8,583	8,766	8,838	9,900	9,500	9,600	10,500
Tobacco Products	5,850	5,850	5,000	5,350	5,650	5,500	5,702	5,984	6,161	5,900	5,600	5,400	5,400
Rubber Products	9,400	12,400	10,850	12,400	10,550	11,500	13,472	14,743	12,311	11,900	13,000	13,500	10,300
Leather Products	8,000	7,950	8,650	7,250	8,950	7,600	8,103	9,244	8,727	9,500	9,700	8,500	9,800
Textiles	27,500	32,500	28,350	23,200	24,950	23,650	27,470	33,710	26,842	24,000	28,000	29,500	31,100
Knitting Mills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clothing	40,900	38,550	41,650	36,400	35,900	33,700	45,556	46,552	43,258	44,700	44,000	45,400	47,000
Wood Products	26,750	27,550	28,650	31,850	28,100	32,100	35,219	38,497	29,653	27,600	28,700	28,800	33,100
Furniture and Fixtures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	51,400	51,950	52,100	54,650	52,100	55,900	58,175	63,879	60,583	60,500	61,700	62,600	74,100
Printing and Publishing	16,550	17,750	18,450	19,950	20,400	20,500	23,960	23,466	24,706	29,600	30,700	29,100	28,300
Primary Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metal Fabricating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iron and Steel Products	68,650	71,900	72,800	86,250	81,000	74,200	80,910	92,205	89,484	87,300	94,000	92,600	86,200
Transportation Equipment	47,700	60,900	66,400	94,300	93,050	87,650	100,759	98,043	90,011	86,300	80,600	77,000	71,000
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	13,400	17,750	23,750	27,850	23,650	23,650	25,570	27,556	28,162	27,900	29,300	29,300	28,700
Electrical Products	9,250	9,550	10,250	8,800	9,550	22,300	30,644	33,418	25,262	36,300	41,000	38,700	40,000
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8,050	11,200	12,250	13,700	14,650	12,500	14,888	16,925	15,091	15,500	14,800	15,800	16,600
Petroleum and Coal Products	1,750	2,150	1,700	3,100	2,900	2,900	3,065	3,388	5,003	3,800	4,700	4,400	4,700
Chemical Products	11,500	10,850	11,550	12,850	14,950	13,650	14,301	14,749	12,938	12,900	15,200	13,900	13,500
Miscellaneous Products	2,050	3,550	3,300	3,500	2,500	2,650	3,816	4,297	4,248	4,400	4,700	4,500	4,700
Construction	75,950	83,100	84,250	106,250	109,550	109,400	122,916	140,194	152,782	150,900	156,300	153,900	143,800
Transport, Storage and Communication	225,850	221,350	231,850	257,850	245,400	263,850	277,303	284,614	277,959	300,600	296,400	282,300	274,300
Transportation and Utilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air Transport and Incidental Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,316	6,288	6,600	7,000	7,500	6,500
Water Transport and Incidental Services	32,600	28,350	19,800	27,050	26,100	29,000	31,076	30,347	32,824	37,400	37,100	40,700	38,100
Railways	146,800	151,100	150,300	157,850	151,350	153,150	162,424	164,470	155,147	166,800	159,600	145,500	145,100
Urban and Suburban Transport Systems (Buses and Streetcars)	18,250	21,850	16,900	21,350	15,550	18,100	19,790	18,642	19,111	18,100	18,000	18,500	17,800
Truck Transport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Transport	21,100	13,300	21,900	19,800	23,750	25,600	22,568	20,515	18,779	21,800	23,700	23,600	21,700
Storage	2,950	2,800	2,450	2,500	2,250	2,200	4,374	4,920	5,793	4,800	4,800	4,700	4,300
Communications	4,150	3,950	20,500	30,000	26,400	35,800	37,071	39,404	40,017	45,100	46,200	41,800	40,800
Power, Gas and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Utility Operations	7,450	9,600	11,000	10,900	9,950	11,600	26,730	27,853	29,235	33,500	32,900	35,400	33,900
Trade	18,350	20,300	24,550	23,350	23,200	25,300	30,305	33,197	37,408	39,300	42,000	47,900	51,500
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	50	250	450	400	50	450	444	416	517	200	200	200	400
Service	113,150	116,500	121,250	125,700	125,700	151,000	168,489	176,188	173,240	192,100	180,800	191,500	205,700
Community or Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,631	30,106	31,775	37,400	36,900	43,800	52,100
Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health and Welfare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,179	105,744	96,862	108,200	98,800	102,600	100,300
Recreational	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,290	15,906	17,401	18,600	18,100	19,000	20,200
Business	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,336	1,578	2,194	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,200
Personal Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,053	22,854	25,008	25,800	24,900	24,200	23,900
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industry Not Known or Reported	108,889	77,371	130,721	119,214	187,311	128,657	66,171	25,716	119,717	100,500	68,000	57,500	62,900
TOTALS	1,005,639	1,028,521	1,146,121	1,219,714	1,267,911	1,268,207	1,451,652	1,386,185	1,454,000	1,458,600	1,459,200	1,446,900	1,422,800

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY 1921-1967
D: 1962-1967 (1960 S.I.C.)

INDUSTRY	(D) 1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	865
Logging (Forestry)	32,400	39,800	40,100	45,500	53,183	43,907
Fishing and Trapping	4,100	4,300	4,100	3,900	4,214	3,285
Mining and Quarrying	50,000	51,000	50,500	56,900	59,172	57,871
Metal	32,400	34,300	33,000	39,600	41,377	40,482
Mineral Fuels	10,600	9,200	9,600	9,300	9,545	9,295
Non-Metal	6,700	7,000	7,200	7,200	7,427	7,032
Quarrying	300	400	500	600	544	447
Incidental Services	–	100	200	200	279	615
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	580,700	589,500	627,400	676,300	719,264	758,802
Food	63,200	62,600	64,200	66,700	68,931	71,593
Beverages	10,100	9,300	9,900	10,900	11,118	10,689
Tobacco Products	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,200	6,204	6,126
Rubber Products	10,900	12,700	13,500	14,600	15,811	15,723
Leather Products	9,800	10,600	11,900	10,900	12,898	12,889
Textiles	30,700	31,500	36,000	40,200	39,600	38,690
Knitting Mills	3,200	3,600	3,900	3,300	3,139	3,158
Clothing	44,100	41,100	43,800	48,000	49,709	51,182
Wood Products	24,500	23,900	27,400	29,200	30,071	42,690
Furniture and Fixtures	9,100	8,300	9,100	10,500	12,198	13,211
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	74,400	74,000	75,400	77,900	80,976	75,319
Printing and Publishing	28,100	29,700	28,900	29,300	30,052	30,542
Primary Metals	62,200	62,400	64,200	66,100	68,701	70,393
Metal Fabricating	31,900	35,700	37,800	40,300	43,300	46,034
Machinery	17,500	19,500	21,000	23,700	27,668	31,503
Iron and Steel Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation Equipment	70,300	72,300	82,800	94,700	107,767	123,935
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Products	42,400	43,500	44,800	50,600	53,873	56,680
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	17,700	18,600	19,300	24,000	26,094	23,143
Petroleum and Coal Products	4,500	4,300	4,400	4,200	3,765	3,936
Chemical Products	14,700	15,200	16,800	18,800	19,541	22,024
Miscellaneous Products	6,000	6,300	6,700	7,200	7,848	9,342
Construction	143,800	147,200	159,200	170,800	190,425	209,558
Transport, Storage and Communication	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and Utilities	329,000	324,200	329,600	337,800	335,189	361,605
Air Transport and Incidental Services	6,500	7,200	7,000	7,200	7,581	10,922
Water Transport and Incidental Services	36,700	34,000	34,900	37,200	38,240	41,273
Railways	140,500	134,500	130,900	130,700	124,565	123,425
Urban and Suburban Transport Systems (Buses and Streetcars)	17,800	19,000	19,200	18,900	19,883	20,657
Truck Transport	21,000	21,200	22,400	23,900	24,204	33,523
Other Transport	2,200	2,000	2,400	1,700	2,179	1,777
Storage	4,700	5,000	5,400	5,600	6,134	2,637
Communications	65,700	66,000	67,900	71,200	70,149	78,669
Power, Gas and Water	33,900	35,300	39,500	41,400	42,254	48,722
Public Utility Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade	41,700	43,600	50,800	55,100	64,278	78,416
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	400	800	900	900	746	890
Service	100,800	104,600	114,200	130,800	144,441	169,382
Community or Public	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	9,000	9,900	9,500	14,400	16,295	22,711
Health and Welfare	43,400	49,500	56,000	64,400	72,259	86,073
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recreational	23,100	19,700	21,100	21,700	22,762	25,751
Business	400	400	400	400	653	1,092
Personal Service	22,500	22,600	24,500	26,900	29,053	29,135
Miscellaneous	2,400	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,419	4,620
Public Administration	77,000	84,600	93,100	94,400	125,024	206,788
Federal	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,200	2,933	84,795
Provincial	17,100	16,400	16,100	16,400	45,183	46,789
Local	56,500	64,800	73,400	74,800	76,908	75,204
Industry Not Known or Reported	62,900	59,600	23,300	16,400	39,904	29,278
TOTALS	1,422,800	1,449,200	1,493,200	1,588,800	1,735,840	1,920,647

(A)(B)See Footnotes to Table 1.

(C)Revised Figures. (D)For Explanation of Changes in Classification, See Appendix B.

SOURCE: Labour Orangization in Canada, 1950/1 to 1958; Industrial and Geographical Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, 1959 to 1967.

TABLE IV E

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, 1921 to 1967 (SELECTED YEARS)

	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1943	1948
Mining & Quarrying	6.8	9.3	7.4	6.8	8.4	5.5	5.3
Food				..		2.9	4.5
Textiles				.		2.7	5.2
Clothing & Footwear	6.0	4.5	5.1	7.2	8.9	5.6	5.1
Wood & Wood Products					–	5.8	9.8
Printing & Paper Making	2.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	6.5	–	–
Printing & Publishing	–		–		–	1.6	2.0
Metals	7.4	5.7	5.7	8.1	17.6	30.0	19.3
Building	9.8	9.7	11.8	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.4
Railways	26.2	29.1	29.1	22.4	19.5	16.4	14.7
Other Transport	8.8	7.6	7.4	8.3	9.7	6.1	6.4
Light, Heat & Power		–	–			1.2	1.2
Public & Personal Service	7.9	10.7	10.8	9.6	9.9	8.7	11.9
Other Trades & General Labour	24.4	18.5	17.9	22.6	9.8	–	–
Other Industries				-		4.5	5.2

	1948 S.I.C.		1960 S.I.C.	
	1949	1962	1962	1967
Forestry & Fishing	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Mining & Quarrying	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.0
Manufacturing	(37.6)	(39.8)	(40.8)	(39.5)
Food & Beverages	3.0	4.4	5.2	4.2
Textiles	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2
Clothing	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.7
Wood Products	7.8	7.5	7.6	6.8
Printing & Publishing	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.6
Metals	13.8	15.9	15.8	17.1
Other Manufacturing	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9
Construction	7.6	10.1	10.1	10.9
Transport, Storage & Communications	(22.5)	(19.3)	(23.1)[a]	(18.8)[a]
Railways	14.6	10.2	9.9	6.4
Other Transport	7.2	5.9	5.9	5.6
Storage & Communications	0.7	3.2	4.9	4.3
Power, Water & Gas	–	–	2.4	2.5
Public Utilities	0.7	2.4		–
Trade	1.8	3.6	2.9	4.1
Finance, Insurance, etc.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Service	11.3	13.8	7.1	8.8
Government Service		(6.9)	–	–
Public Administration		–	5.4	10.8
Industry not known	10.8	4.5	4.5	1.6

[a]Transport, Communications & Utilities.

Source: Table IV, A, B, C, D.

For a full explanation of classifications, see Appendix B. For the purpose of understanding this table and Chart 5, three points should be mentioned:

a) In 1943, Printing and Paper Making was subdivided into Printing and Publishing, and Wood and Wood Products, the latter including Pulp and Paper Making. Consequently in 1949 to 1967, Pulp and Paper Making has been included in Wood Products.

b) From 1949 to 1967, Metals has included Transportation Equipment and Electrical Products throughout; plus Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals for 1949-62, and Metal Fabricating, Machinery and Primary Metals for 1962-67. In considering the drop between 1948 and 1949, account must be taken not only of the change in classification but also of the change in reporting methods. Since the unions in the Metal Industries would also have fingers in other pies, the union membership in the metal industries would be over-stated prior to 1949.

c) Prior to 1948, Clothing and Footwear were shown together. After 1948, Clothing was shown separately and Footwear would be included mainly in two other groups: Leather Products and Rubber Products.

TABLE V

UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION

A. CANADA, 1921–1966

Date	Population	Union Membership	Percentage of Population in Unions
1921	8,788,000	313,000	3.6
1931	10,376,000	311,000	3.0
1941	11,507,000	462,000	4.0
1951	14,009,000	1,029,000	7.3
1961	18,238,000	1,447,000	7.9
1966	20,015,000	1,736,000	8.7

B. BY PROVINCE, 1966

	Population	Union Membership	Percentage of Population in Unions
Newfoundland	493,396	21,488	4.4
Prince Edward Island	108,535	1,929	1.8
Nova Scotia	756,039	46,684	6.2
New Brunswick	616,788	33,094	5.4
Quebec	5,780,845	514,606	8.9
Ontario	6,960,870	655,469	9.4
Manitoba	963,066	63,086	6.6
Saskatchewan	955,344	46,228	4.8
Alberta	1,463,203	68,873	4.7
British Columbia	1,873,674	216,262	11.5
Yukon & N.W.T.	43,220	1,346	3.1

C. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Estimated Population	Union Membership	Percentage of Population in Unions
Canada, 1966	20,015,000	1,736,000	8.7
United States, 1966	196,920,000	17,770,000	9.0
Western Germany, 1966	59,676,000	7,924,000	13.2
Australia, 1965	11,478,703	2,116,200	18.4
United Kingdom, 1966	54,744,000	10,180,000	18.6
Sweden, 1966	7,843,088	2,222,613	28.4

Sources: Census of Canada, 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961, 1966.
Labour Organisation(s) in Canada.
Industrial & Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada in 1966.
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1967.
Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1967.
Handbook of Statistics, Federal Republic of Germany, 1967.
Year Book, Australia, 1966.
U.K. Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1967.
(Swedish) Statistik årsbok, 1967.

TABLE V (Cont'd)

UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION
D. BY URBAN AREAS, 1941-1966. (Selected Years)

	Percentage of Population in Unions					Population, 1966
	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966	
Urban Area	%	%	%	%	%	(000's)
Montreal	6.1	8.5	9.7	9.6	10.5	2,436,817
Toronto	4.8	8.8	11.0	9.3	10.0	2,158,496
Vancouver	8.0	11.6	17.4	16.2	14.6	892,286
Hamilton	3.2	9.5	12.6	10.9	12.7	449,116
Winnipeg	4.8	13.7	11.5	11.4	10.4	508,759
Windsor	11.5	19.4	21.8	15.3	15.9	211,697
Quebec City	7.9	8.3	10.7	8.1	8.7	413,397
Ottawa - Hull	2.3	4.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	494,535
Halifax	7.2	6.9	8.8	9.1	8.6	198,193
Edmonton	6.5	9.1	11.2	8.0	8.2	401,299
St. John	7.7	10.1	12.0	9.9	11.6	101,192
Regina	4.0	11.5	13.4	11.0	10.3	131,127
Niagara Peninsula	NA	NA	21.6	19.0	20.8	170,186
Sudbury	NA	22.1	26.3	27.9	29.4	117,075
St. John's (Nfld.)	NA	11.4	17.4	12.3	9.0	101,161
London	6.2	8.6	10.4	9.4	10.2	207,396
Calgary	6.3	8.7	8.6	8.7	7.8	330,575
Kitchener - Waterloo	3.5	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.9	158,784
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	17.5	18.8	28.4	28.6	17.0[a]	99,309
Victoria	5.5	8.1	12.9	10.3	9.4	173,455
Trois-Rivières	8.5	9.2	10.7	10.9	14.1	94,476
Sherbrooke	1.7	8.8	17.0	16.4	18.9	79,667
Saskatoon	4.8	11.8	13.0	11.6	11.4	115,892
Brantford	3.6	7.1	13.8	13.4	17.9	62,036
Sydney	NA	6.2	15.3	15.4	14.9	103,817
Drummondville	NA	7.8	NA	8.6	9.7	45,043
Peterborough	NA	NA	16.3	15.0	16.1	56,177
Oshawa	NA	21.6	20.8	23.1	27.5	100,255
Galt-Preston	NA	12.0	7.6	12.9	13.4	46,871
Sarnia	4.3	11.3	13.5	10.4	11.7	66,713
Sault Ste-Marie	17.3	18.6	23.6	19.0	16.8	74,594
Moncton	13.1	14.4	15.3	10.4	12.6	55,670
Shawinigan Falls	NA	6.5	7.8	9.0	12.6	62,428
Kingston	3.0	9.3	11.1	8.8	13.3	71,540
Guelph	NA	9.8	12.4	12.0	13.4	51,377
Timmins	NA	NA	14.8	16.2	14.9	39,907

a) The drop in percentage is due to the fact that a local of the Carpenters' union, previously operating entirely in the Fort William - Port Arthur area, extended operations beyond the area in 1966, and thus became classified as a local operating in more than one area.

Sources: For union figures, see notes to Table III
For population figures:
1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I Tables 9, 12, 12a.
1961 Census of Canada, Vol. I Tables 9, 10, 11.
1966 Census of Canada, 92-607 and 93-621.

TABLE VI-A

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA AS PERCENTAGES OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, NON-AGRICULTURAL PAID WORKERS, AND ALL PAID WORKERS, 1921-1967

Year	Union Membership (thousands)	Civilian Labour Force (thousands)	Non-Agricultural Paid Workers (thousands)	All[d] Paid Workers (thousands)	Union Membership As % of C.L.F.	Union Membership As % of N.A.P. Workers	Union Membership As % of All Paid Workers
1921	313	3,313	1,956		9.4	16.0	(14.6)[e]
1922	277	3,380	2,038		8.2	13.6	
1923	278	3,433	2,110		8.1	13.2	
1924	261	3,502	2,138		7.5	12.2	
1925	271	3,580	2,203		7.6	12.3	
1926	275	3,658	2,299		7.5	12.0	
1927	290	3,737	2,406		7.7	12.1	
1928	301	3,861	2,491		7.8	12.1	
1929	319	3,964	2,541		8.0	12.6	
1930	322	4,060	2,451		7.9	13.1	
1931	311	4,151	2,028		7.5	15.3	(13.9)[e]
1932	283	4,211	1,848		6.7	15.3	
1933	286	4,275	1,717		6.7	16.7	
1934	281	4,338	1,931		6.5	14.6	
1935	281	4,402	1,941		6.4	14.5	
1936	323	4,466	1,994		7.2	16.2	
1937	383	4,526	2,108		8.5	18.2	
1938	382	4,588	2,075		8.3	18.4	
1939	359	4,649	2,079		7.7	17.3	
1940	362	4,607	2,197		7.9	16.3	
1941	462	4,466	2,566		10.3	18.0	(16.8)[e]
1942	578	4,569	2,801		12.7	20.6	
1943	6651	4,567	2,934		14.6	22.7	
1944	724	4,548	2,976		15.9	24.3	
1945	711	4,520	2,937		15.7	24.2	
1946	832	4,682	2,986	3,143	17.1	27.9	26.5
1947	912	4,954	3,139	3,262	18.4	29.1	28.0
1948	978	5,035	3,225	3,367	19.4	30.3	29.1
1949	1,006[a]	5,092	3,326	3,479	19.3	29.5	28.9
1950	[b]			..	.	.	
1951	1,029	5,236	3,625	3,736	19.7	28.4	27.5
1952	1,146	5,344[c]	3,795[c]	3,891[c]	21.4	30.2	29.5
1953	1,220	5,210	3,694	3,792	23.4	33.0	32.2
1954	1,268	5,242	3,754	3,782	24.2	33.8	33.5
1955	1,268	5,366	3,767	3,827	23.6	33.7	33.1
1956	1,352	5,517	4,058	4,107	24.5	33.3	32.9
1957	1,386	5,696	4,282	4,307	24.3	32.4	32.1
1958	1,454	5,891	4,250	4,299	24.7	34.2	33.8
1959	1,459	6,076	4,375	4,480	24.0	33.3	32.6
1960	1,459	6,203	4,522	4,647	23.5	32.3	31.4
1961	1,447	6,396	4,578	4,654	22.6	31.6	31.1
1962	1,423	6,409	4,705	4,786	22.2	30.2	29.7
1963	1,449	6,497	4,867	4,945	22.3	29.8	29.3
1964	1,493	6,697	5,074	5,141	22.3	29.4	29.0
1965	1,589	6,855	5,343	5,415	23.2	29.7	29.3
1966	1,736	7,093	5,658	5,718	24.5	30.7	30.4
1967	1,921	7,364	5,953	6,023	26.1	32.3	31.9

(a) (b) See notes to Table 1.

(c) Figures for the Civilian Labour Force, the Non-Agricultural Paid Workers and all Paid Workers up to and including 1952 are as of the first week in June; for subsequent years they are for the first week in January.

(d) Comparable figures for all Paid Workers do not exist prior to 1946; the *Labour Force Survey* commenced in November, 1945.

(e) Based on Census figures.

Sources: Union membership and Non-Agricultural Paid Workers figures from *Labour Organizations in Canada, 1967*. Civilian Labour Force and all Paid Workers figures from D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 23 (Revised) for 1921-1945; D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 58 (Revised) for 1946-1952; D.B.S. Labour Force Survey, January issues, for 1953 to 1967.

(N.A.P. Workers are also derived from these sources and published annually in *Labour Organizations in Canada.*)

TABLE VI B

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF PERCENTAGES OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE IN UNIONS, 1956-1966.

Year	Canada	U.S.A.	Japan	West Germany	U.K.	Sweden
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1956	24.5	26.3	15.1	28.4	40.8	53.1
1957	24.3	26.0	15.5	28.7	40.8	53.2
1958	24.7	25.1	15.9	29.0	40.1	53.6
1959	24.0	25.0	16.3	28.9	39.8	53.7
1960	23.5	24.5	17.0	n.a.	40.0	54.0
1961	22.6	23.1	18.3	29.2	39.8	54.6
1962	22.2	23.5	19.4	29.4	39.2	55.3
1963	22.3	23.1	20.1	29.3	39.2	55.6
1964	22.3	23.0	20.8	29.5	39.6	57.3
1965	23.2	23.2	21.2	29.7	39.6	57.9
1966	24.5	23.7	21.3	28.9	39.2	58.9
	Civilian Labour Force in 1966 (thousands)					
	7,383	75,770	48,910	26,762	25,819	3,841

Source: The Civilian Labour Forces figures, except for Canada, are taken from: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, 1956-1966. They are the average of monthly figures for the year, except for the U.K., where mid-year figures are used, and Sweden, where the OECD had to make estimates based on various monthly figures available.

The union membership figures are taken from:

Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the U.S., 1967;

Japan's *Year Books of Labour Statistics*, 1960, 1962 and 1966;

The Federal Republic of Germany's *Handbook of Statistics*, 1964 and 1967;

U.K.'s *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, 1967;

Data supplied direct by the Research Department of the Swedish L.O. (membership for non-L.O. Unions is also included).

TABLE VII A

UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF PAID WORKERS, BY REGION, 1941-1967

Year	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
1941	19.2	16.0	13.0	14.5	22.2	18.0
1942	19.3	16.9	16.9	16.1	31.3	20.6
1943	23.5	21.9	18.0	18.9	32.8	22.7
1944	21.0	19.5	18.0	21.6	31.9	24.3
1945(c)	20.5	18.7	18.0	22.8	30.0	24.2
1946	21.3	23.6	19.0	21.6	30.1	26.5
1947	23.3	22.6	22.2	22.6	35.0	28.0
1948	21.7	24.1	22.8	21.8	31.5	29.1
1949	25.4(a)	23.9	22.9	23.1	35.8	28.9
1950(b)	--	–	–	–	–	–
1951	24.7	22.8	23.7	25.5	37.7	27.5
1952	29.0	23.3	24.1	24.2	42.4	29.5
1953	32.1	24.8	27.6	26.2	44.9	32.2
1954	31.7	24.5	27.6	25.4	43.6	33.5
1955	31.3	24.9	29.1	25.9	49.9	33.1
1956	30.5	26.8	31.5	24.9	49.4	32.9
1957	29.1	26.8	32.5	26.4	49.6	32.1
1958	26.1	24.1	32.2	25.9	48.9	33.8
1959	25.2	26.6	31.0	25.9	44.9	32.6
1960	27.0	27.9	29.7	23.6	44.4	31.4
1961	26.9	27.5	29.5	23.9	45.2	31.1
1962	22.3	26.4	28.3	23.5	41.9	29.7
1963	21.2	25.8	28.5	23.7	40.4	29.3
1964	22.7	28.0	28.6	23.0	38.2	29.0
1965	22.1	29.9	29.0	21.9	37.9	29.3
1966	22.4	31.1	30.0	20.6	39.2	30.4
1967	25.7	33.0	31.0	21.8	40.6	31.9

(a) Since union membership for Newfoundland is included for the first time in 1949, whereas the figures for Paid Workers in Newfoundland are not included until 1950, the percentage shown for 1949 is (Dec.) 1949 union membership as a percentage of (June) 1950 Paid Workers.

(b) See notes to Table I.

(c) Prior to 1945, data for All Paid Workers were not available and those for Non-agricultural Paid Workers had to be used. In the former period, the figures used for NAP workers are those for June 1st; 1946-1952, the figures used for All Paid workers are those for the survey week closest to June 1st; 1953-1967, the figures used for All Paid Workers are those for the survey week in January.

Sources: Union Membership figures are those used in Table II. The figures for Paid Workers are derived from the following sources:–

1941-1945, D.B.S., *Canadian Labour Force Estimates*, 1931-1945, Reference Paper No. 23 (Revised), p. 18;

1946-1952, D.B.S., *The Labour Force, November 1945 – January 1955*, Reference Paper No. 58, p. 98;

1953-1967, D.B.S., *The Labour Force*, January issues.

TABLE VII B

UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS BY REGION 1941-1966, (SELECTED YEARS), IN ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND AS INDEX NUMBERS

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Canada Total	
	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.
					1. In Absolute Figures (thousands)							
1941	213	41	760	121	1,028	133	351	51	214	48	2,566	462
1946	248	53	885	209	1,244	237	435	94	331	99	3,143	832
1951[a]	366	90	1,052	240	1,475	350	499	127	344	130	3,736	1,029
1956	367	112	1,180	317	1,619	510	569	142	372	184	4,107	1,352
1961	388	104	1,284	353	1,867	550	691	165	424	192	4,654	1,447
1966	461	103	1,655	515	2,188	655	863	178	551	216	5,718	1,736
					2. As Index Numbers (1941 = 100)							
1941	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	116	129	116	173	121	178	124	184	155	206	122	180
1951	172	220	138	198	143	263	142	249	161	271	146	223
1956	172	273	155	262	157	383	162	278	174	383	160	293
1961	182	254	169	292	182	414	197	324	198	400	181	313
1966	216	251	218	426	213	492	246	349	257	450	223	376

[a] See notes to Table VII A.

For sources, see Table VII A.

TABLE VIII A

UNION MEMBERSHIP AS PERCENTAGES OF PAID WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, 1931-1967 [a]

Year	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport & Communication	Railway Transport	Public Utilities	Trade	Service	Public Administration
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931		38.5		23.9		58.5			6.1	
2		44.9		23.6		56.8			5.4	
3		45.7		31.4		61.3			4.9	
4		40.7		13.4		52.9			4.8	
5		33.8		19.8		53.9			5.3	
6		31.4		24.6		54.4			5.6	
7		33.6		21.9		59.4			6.6	
8		39.5		23.2		63.3			7.1	
9		33.7		21.2		62.8			6.9	
1940		34.1		32.1		61.2			6.8	
1		43.5		26.3		60.7			7.4	
2		43.1		34.6		66.8	26.2		7.2	
3		54.2		40.3		63.7	30.5		8.9	
4		64.3		52.3		69.2	34.4		8.2	
5		71.5		58.0		70.8	31.0		9.5	
6		58.0		34.4		74.8	23.0		9.4	
7		66.3		39.4		74.8	23.8		10.1	
8		66.8		40.5		75.7	29.8		12.3	
9[b]	50.9	61.3	31.3	28.0	68.6	76.3	16.6	3.9	15.4	
1950[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1[d]	72.3	67.7	35.2	32.7	70.5	79.4[e]	22.9	4.6	15.2	
2[d]	64.8	59.9	38.1	30.2	65,1	73.7	23.9	4.6	14.6	
3	33.4	58.2	37.2	44.5	67.5	73.8	21.8	3.9	14.8	
4	43.5	50.0	37.4	50.5	69.7	71.4	18.1	3.6	14.2	
5	42.3	60.6	38.6	47.4	75.2	78.0	20.0	3.8	16.3	
6	43.7	49.9	41.2	47.5	74.1	83.1	43.1	4.4	17.6	
7	41.9	50.4	42.7	47.0	72.2	76.4	40.4	4.7	17.1	
8	72.1	44.2	39.4	54.4	73.0	73.0	38.5	5.3	16.3	
9	45.7	58.6	39.9	53.5	77.1	86.5	45.9	5.6	16.2	
1960	62.5	64.2	41.3	54.5	73.9	84.9	47.7	5.6	14.4	
1	73.4	72.9	41.1	59.4	71.8	82.9	47.8	6.2	14.3	
2[f]	45.6	62.5	42.5	60.2	73.6[g]	87.4	(46.4)[g]	5.2	9.5[h]	22.1[h]
3	78.0	67.1	41.5	56.4	69.0	86.2	(47.7)	5.4	9.4	24.1
4	69.1	65.6	41.4	56.5	70.1	83.6	(60.8)	6.0	9.7	26.2
5	77.1	49.9	43.6	56.6	69.8	82.9	(60.0)	6.2	10.3	25.7
6	73.9	51.0	45.1	51.5	70.6	80.5	(59.5)	7.0	10.5	31.3
7	58.5	53.6	45.3	57.4	68.1	81.5	(64.1)	8.0	11.7	50.2

(a) The Agriculture and Finance divisions have been omitted because the degree of unionisation was negligible (less than 0.1 per cent) throughout the period. The Fishing and Trapping division has been omitted because in most years, the number of paid workers fell below 10,000 and were not published. Consequently, the degree of unionisation could not be calculated, although in most years, it would have been high. For changes in classification in the period, see Appendix C.

(b)&(c) See footnotes (a) & (b) to Table I.

(d) Since the union membership figures are for 1st January from 1951 onwards, and the Paid workers' figures are for 1st June in all years up to 1952, the percentages for 1951 and 1952 have been calculated as percentages of paid workers in June of 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(e) Since railway union membership figures after 1951 are for the 1st January and Paid workers' figures are annual averages, percentages for railway transport after 1951 have been calculated as percentages of paid workers in the preceding years.

(f) Calculated in and after 1962 on the 1960 S.I.C.

(g) In and after 1962, Transport and Communications includes Public Utilities and becomes Transportation and Utilities. However, most of the former Public Utilities division is included in the major group, Power, Gas & Water. Therefore, the percentages in brackets in the Public Utilities column refer to the Power, Gas & Water workers, group of the Transport division.

(h) In 1962, the Government group was taken from the Service division and became the Public Administration division.

Sources: For union membership, see Table IV.
For railway workers: D.B.S. *Railway Transport, Employment Statistics,* 1931-1967 (52/212).
(The figures used for railway workers includes express, communications and other outside operations employees, and the percentage may consequently be under estimated. This should be borne in mind in comparing with other industries, although it will not appreciably distort the trend during the period covered.)
For all other workers:
1931-1945; D.B.S. *Canadian Labour Force Estimates,* 1931-1945, Reference Paper No. 23 (Revised), p. 17;
1946-1954; D.B.S. *The Labour Force,* 1945-1955, Reference Paper No. 58, p. 55;
1955-1962; D.B.S. *Special Tables: Table 3(c),* Employed by Industry and Occupation (1948 S.I.C.).
1962-1967; D.B.S. *Special Tables: Table 3(c),* Employed by Industry and Occupation (1960 S.I.C.).

TABLE VIII B

UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS BY INDUSTRY, 1931 – 1966 (SELECTED YEARS), IN ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND AS INDEX NUMBERS

	Mining		Construction		Public Utilities		Service		Railway Transport		Forestry		Manufacturing		Transport & Communications		Trade	
	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.
	1. In Absolute Figures (thousands)																	
1931	60	23.1	154	36.7	n.a.	n.a.	547	33.5	155	90.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1941	89	38.7	170	44.8	26	6.5	617	45.7	149	90.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1951	85	49.5	279	83.1	46	9.6	828	116.5	204	151.1	70	34.4	1,270	413.9	356	221.4	538	20.3
1956	112	55.9	259	122.9	62	26.7	957	168.5	215	162.4	123	53.8	1,311	539.8	374	277.3	684	30.3
1961	82	59.8	259	153.9	74	35.4	1,343	191.5	166	145.5	76	55.8	1,459	558.0	393	282.3	775	47.9
1966	116	59.2	365	190.4	71	42.3	1,775	269.4(a)	152	124.6	72	53.2	1,594	719.3	475	335.2	979	64.3
	2. As Index numbers (1951 = 100)																	
1931	71	47	55	44	–	–	66	29	76	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1941	105	78	61	54	57	68	75	39	73	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	132	113	93	148	135	278	116	145	105	107	176	156	103	130	105	125	127	149
1961	96	121	93	185	161	369	162	164	81	96	109	162	107	135	110	128	144	236
1966	137	120	131	229	154	441	214	231(a)	75	82	103	155	126	174	133	151	182	317

a) Includes Public Administration

For sources, see Tables IV and VIII A.

TABLE VIII C

UNION MEMBERSHIP AND PAID WORKERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1951-1966, (SELECTED YEARS) IN ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND AS INDEX NUMBERS

In Absolute Figures (thousands)									As Index Numbers (1951 : 100)								U.M. as Percentage of P.W.	
1951		1956		1961		1966			1951		1956		1961		1966			
P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	INDUSTRIES	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	P.W.	U.M.	1951	1956
																	%	%
172.5	31.6	183.0	48.2	210.8	59.0	227.2	80.0	Food & Beverages	100	100	106	153	122	187	132	253	18.3	35.2
9.8	5.9	9.6	5.7	10.4	5.4	10.2	6.2	Tobacco Products	100	100	98	97	106	92	104	105	60.2	60.8
23.1	12.4	23.1	13.5	21.8	13.5	27.8	15.8	Rubber Products	100	100	100	109	94	109	120	127	53.7	56.8
31.6	7.9	31.4	8.5	33.3	8.5	32.7	12.9	Leather Products	100	100	99	103	105	108	103	163	25.0	39.4
81.7	32.5	70.8	27.5	87.7	29.5	100.8	42.7	Textiles a)	100	100	87	85	107	91	123	131	39.8	42.4
115.7	38.6	111.7	45.6	93.3	45.4	99.7	49.7	Clothing	100	100	97	118	81	117	86	129	33.4	49.8
131.3	27.6	135.6	35.2	115.6	28.8	135.5	42.3	Wood Products b)	100	100	103	128	88	104	103	153	21.0	31.2
82.9	51.9	93.7	58.2	98.3	62.6	116.8	81.0	Pulp & Paper Products	100	100	113	112	119	121	141	156	62.6	69.3
64.7	17.8	72.4	24.0	75.1	29.1	81.9	30.1	Printing & Publishing	100	100	112	135	116	163	127	169	27.5	36.7
233.4	89.7	253.0	106.5	241.6	121.9	332.4	139.7	Metal Products c)	100	100	108	119	104	136	142	156	38.4	42.0
122.5	60.9	141.3	100.8	99.3	77.0	146.9	107.8	Transportation Equipment	100	100	115	166	81	126	120	177	49.7	73.4
67.6	9.6	83.3	30.6	89.4	38.7	124.5	53.9	Electrical Products	100	100	123	319	132	403	184	561	14.2	43.3
31.5	11.2	40.2	14.9	43.3	15.8	53.2	26.1	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	100	100	128	133	137	141	169	233	35.6	49.1
15.6	2.2	17.7	3.1	16.4	4.4	15.4	3.8	Petroleum & Coal Products	100	100	113	141	105	200	99	173	14.1	24.7
45.7	10.9	52.8	14.3	63.4	13.9	73.3	19.5	Chemical Products	100	100	116	131	139	128	160	179	23.9	26.6
28.8	2.1	33.4	3.8	52.9	4.5	67.5	7.8	Miscellaneous Products	100	100	116	181	184	214	234	371	7.3	11.6

a) Includes Knitting Mills for 1966.
b) Includes Furniture and Fixtures for 1966.
c) For 1951, 1956 and 1961 includes Iron and Steel Products and Non-Ferrous Metals; for 1966, includes Primary Metals, Metal Fabricating and Machinery.

Sources: For union membership, see Table IV, p.72.
For paid workers, D.B.S., *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1954, 1957 and 1961, and 1967; Annual Census of Manufactures, 1964 and 1966*
Whereas the figures for union membership are those as at 1st January, the figures for paid workers are annual averages.

TABLE VIII D

Union Membership as a Percentage of Paid Workers in Manufacturing Industries, Compared with Percentages of Administrative and Office Employees, of Female Production Workers, and of Employees in Small Establishments, 1961

	U.M. as Percentage of P.W., 1961	Admin. and Office Employees as Percentage of Total Employees	Female Production Workers as Percentage of Total Employees	Percentage of Employees in Establishments Under 15
	%	%	%	%
Food and Beverages	28.0	20.4	19.2	14.9
Tobacco Products	51.9	16.6	43.7	0.4
Rubber Products	61.9	24.4	15.2	0.9
Leather Products	25.5	12.4	41.3	3.9
Textiles[a)]	33.6	17.6	36.1	4.2
Clothing	48.7	12.2	65.2	7.2
Wood Products[a)]	24.9	16.5	5.0	19.8
Pulp and Paper Products	63.7	19.7	8.4	0.9
Printing and Publishing	38.7	40.0	12.1	16.8
Metal Products[a)]	50.5	24.6	3.1	5.5
Transportation Equipment	77.5	24.1	2.8	1.6
Electrical Products	43.3	34.0	19.5	1.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	36.5	21.1	5.4	12.2
Petroleum and Coal Products	26.8	44.3	0.37	1.5
Chemical Products	21.9	39.0	10.0	6.2
Miscellaneous Products	8.5	25.4	25.8	13.9
Totals	41.1	23.4	16.7	8.3

[a)] See footnotes to Table VIII B.

Sources: Union membership figures from Table IV C.
Other figures from D.B.S., *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1961* (31-201); Table 10 for Administrative and Office Employees, and Female Production Workers' percentages; Table 40 for percentage of employees in establishments employing under 15 workers.

TABLE IX A

CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 1967

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
Actors' Equity Association	2,330	11,700	19.91
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	16,500	382,000	4.32
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	10,909	353,059	3.09
Amalgamated Transit Union	12,454	103,000	12.09
American Communications Association	62	7,500	0.84
American Federation of Grain Millers	1,482	24,000	6.2
American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada	18,483	252,487	7.32
American Federation of Technical Engineers	1,124	16,500	6.81
American Federation of Television and Radio Artists	40	18,250	0.22
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America	108	34,000	0.32
American Guild of Variety Artists	812	14,780	5.49
American Newspaper Guild	3,248	31,400	10.34
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	8,625	61.000	14.14
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	1,200	40,000	3.00
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	5,479	149,000	3.68
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	8,091	39,600	20.43
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	6,764	39,500	17.12

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	20,000	141,000	14.18
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America	10,454	200,569	5.21
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen	1,150	12,200	9.43
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	20,699	185,000	11.19
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees	18,149	270,000	6.72
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	300	6,000	5.00
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	17,522	125,615	13.95
Building Service Employees' International Union	18,198	348,500	5.22
Canadian Air Line Despatchers' Association	92	792	11.62
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	8	3,632	0.22
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	4,767	28,265	16.87
Communications Workers of America	3,474	321,117	1.08
Coopers' International Union of North America	173	2,632	6.57
Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers' International Union of America	3,109	40,000	7.77
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	192	68,042	0.28
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Union	17,986	449,974	4.00

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors of the United States and Canada	25	1,600	1.56
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	2,838	62,160	4.57
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	12,411	162,006	7.66
International Association of Fire Fighters	14,081	115,000	12.24
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	1,648	25,500	6.46
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	42,739	836,163	5.11
International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile Helpers and Finishers, Marble Setters Helpers, Marble Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Helpers	387	8,659	4.47
International Association of Siderographers	7	29	24.14
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	7,411	140,000	5.29
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	3,395	61,760	5.50
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	48,450	875,000	5.54
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	2,208	45,000	4.91

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	836	16,350	5.11
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	39,174	171,118	22.89
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	54,655	1,651,240	3.31
International Chemical Workers' Union	15,500	93,000	16.67
International Jewelry Workers' Union	317	14,140	2.24
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	22,427	455,164	4.93
International Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers' Union	1,571	38,000	4.13
International Longshoremen's Association	8,419	80,000	10.52
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union	3,197	60,000	5.33
International Mailers' Union	18	4,200	0.43
International Molders and Allied Workers' Union	6,437	80,000	8.05
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America	70	400	17.50
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	9,129	114,000	8.01
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America	725	11,061	6.55
International Typographical Union	7,507	106,646	7.04
International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America	12,534	232,000	5.40

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
International Union of Dolls, Toys, Playthings, Novelties and Allied Products of the United States and Canada	400	25,000	1.60
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	11,800	167,000	7.07
International Union of Elevator Constructors	1,948	14,450	13.48
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Canada)	13,000	75,000	17.1
International Union of Operating Engineers	20,179	330,000	6.11
International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	90,785	1,402,700	6.47
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America	8,000	54,960	14.56
International Woodworkers of America	48,576	94,150	51.59
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America	1,692	72,000	2.35
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	77	1,900	4.05
Laborers' International Union of North America	28,903	474,529	6.09
Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers' International Union	2,757	23,301	11.83
Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union	5,463	53,000	10.31

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	58	10,000	0.58
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians	2,983	5,421	55.03
Office and Professional Employees' International Union	9,666	70,000	13.81
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union	13,005	165,329	7.87
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	4,040	68,000	5.94
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	173	18,780	0.92
Pattern Makers' League of North America	350	13,346	2.62
Retail Clerks' International Association	18,174	500,314	3.63
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	17,500	170,500	10.26
Seafarers' International Union of Canada	13,500	80,250	16.82
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	12,449	100,000	12.45
Stove, Furnace and Allied Appliance Workers International Union of North America	45	8,777	0.51
Switchmen's Union of North America	21	11,306	0.19
Textile Workers' Union of America	20,000	47,041	42.52
Tobacco Workers' International Union	6,196	32,458	19.09
Transportation-Communication Employees Union	7,706	44,550	17.30
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	28,622	284,707	10.05
United Brick and Clay Workers of America	360	21,000	1.71

TABLE IX A (Cont'd.)

Union	Membership in Canada	Total International Membership	Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	77,261	800,000	9.66
United Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union	5,041	35,509	14.20
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America	24,901	167,000	14.91
United Garment Workers of America	2,146	27,000	7.95
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America	6,235	48,259	12.92
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	2,500	30,000	8.33
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers	25,000	135,000	18.52
United Papermakers and Paperworkers	11,384	144,300	7.89
United Plant Guard Workers of America	315	12,000	2.63
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America	16,782	170,437	9.85
United Shoe Workers of America	1,117	53,000	2.11
United Steelworkers of America	130,000	1,068,000	12.17
United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America	270	12,033	2.24
United Textile Workers of America	12,449	47,041	26.46
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	5,535	58,250	9.50
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union	1,370	15,500	8.84

The figures for Canada relate to membership as at 1st January, 1967; those for the total international membership are the average dues-paying membership for 1966, as reported by the unions or estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for those which did not report. Total membership figures were not available for the U.M.W.A.

Table IX A (Cont'd)

SUMMARY

Percentage of Total International Membership in Canada	Number of unions
%	
less than 1.00	10
1.00 – 4.99	23
5.00 – 9.99	37
10.00 – 14.99	21
15.00 – 19.99	10
20.00 – 24.99	3
25.00 – 29.99	1
30.00 – 34.99	0
35.00 – 39.99	0
40.00 – 44.99	1
45.00 – 49.99	0
50.00 – 54.99	1
55.00 – 59.99	1
Total	108

Sources: *Labour Organisations in Canada, 1967.*
Directory of National and International Labour Unions in the United States, 1967.

TABLE IX B

CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPARED WITH TOTAL CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP 1921-1967

Year	Total Union Membership (000's)	Canadian Membership in International Unions (000's)	Percentage of Total Membership in International Unions %
1921	313.3	228.2	72.8
1922	276.6	206.2	74.5
1923	278.1	203.8	73.3
1924	260.6	202.0	77.5
1925	271.1	199.8	73.7
1926	274.6	202.5	73.7
1927	290.3	204.4	70.4
1928	300.6	211.3	70.3
1929	319.5	230.4	72.1
1930	322.4	230.9	71.6
1931	310.5	215.9	69.5
1932	283.1	176.1	62.2
1933	285.7	167.7	58.7
1934	281.3	161.4	57.4
1935	280.6	143.6	51.2
1936	322.7	174.8	54.2
1937	383.5	217.5	56.7
1938	381.6	230.5	60.4
1939	359.0	216.7	60.4
1940	362.2	227.0	62.7
1941	461.7	288.0	62.4
1942	578.4	379.0	65.5
1943	664.5	425.4	64.0
1944	724.2	468.0	64.6
1945	711.1	471.0	66.2
1946	831.7	573.3	68.9
1947	912.1	620.5	68.0
1948	977.6	675.0	69.0
1949	1,005.6	712.6	70.9
1950	–	–	–
1951	1,028.5	725.6	70.5
1952	1,146.1	796.0	69.5
1953	1,219.7	850.5	69.7
1954	1,267.9	904.7	71.4
1955	1,268.2	893.8	70.5
1956	1,351.7	947.5	70.1
1957	1,386.2	990.5	71.5
1958	1,454.0	1,062.3	73.1
1959	1,458.6	1,055.7	72.4
1960	1,459.2	1,052.0	72.1
1961	1,447.0	1,040.2	71.9
1962	1,422.8	1,025.0	72.0
1963	1,449.2	1,031.7	71.2
1964	1,493.2	1,062.1	71.1
1965	1,588.8	1,124.7	70.8
1966	1,735.8	1,219.5	70.2
1967	1,920.6	1,272.9	66.3

Source: *Labour Organisations in Canada, 1921-1967.*

TABLE IX C

UNION MEMBERSHIP AND INDICES OF GROWTH IN CANADA & U.S.A., AND IN INTERNATIONAL & NON-INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN CANADA, 1921-1967.

Year	Canada (Total)		U.S.A. (exc. Canada)		International Unions in Canada		Non-International Unions in Canada	
	Membership (000's)	Index	Membership (000's)	Index	Membership (000's)	Index	Membership (000's)	Index
1921	313	100	4,499	100	228	100	85	100
1922	277	88	3,744	83	206	90	70	83
1923	278	89	3,425	76	204	89	74	87
1924	261	83	3,347	74	202	88	59	69
1925	271	87	3,366	75	200	88	71	84
1926	275	88	3,390	75	203	89	72	85
1927	290	93	3,396	76	204	90	86	101
1928	301	96	3,363	75	211	93	89	105
1929	319	102	3,395	76	230	101	89	105
1930	322	103	3,401	76	231	101	92	109
1931	311	99	3,310	74	216	95	95	111
1932	283	90	3,050	68	176	77	107	126
1933	286	91	2,689	60	168	74	118	139
1934	281	90	3,088	69	161	71	120	141
1935	281	90	3,584	80	144	63	137	161
1936	323	103	3,989	89	175	77	148	174
1937	384	122	7,001	156	218	95	166	195
1938	382	122	8,034	179	231	101	151	178
1939	359	115	8,763	195	217	95	142	167
1940	362	116	8,717	194	227	100	135	159
1941	462	147	10,201	227	288	126	174	204
1942	578	185	10,380	231	379	166	199	234
1943	664	212	13,213	294	425	186	239	281
1944	724	231	14,146	314	468	205	256	301
1945	711	227	14,322	318	471	206	240	282
1946	832	266	14,395	320	573	251	258	304
1947	912	291	14,787	329	620	272	292	343
1948	978	312	14,319	318	675	296	303	356
1949a)	1,006	321	14,282	317	713	312	293	344
1950b)	–	–	14,267	317b)	–	–	–	–
1951	1,029	328	15,946	354	726	318	303	356
1952	1,146	366	15,892	353	796	349	350	411
1953	1,220	389	16,948	377	851	373	369	434
1954	1,268	405	17,022	378	905	396	363	427
1955	1,268	405	16,802	374	894	392	374	440
1956	1,352	431	17,490	389	948	415	404	475
1957	1,386	443	17,369	386	990	434	396	465
1958	1,454	464	17,029	379	1,062	465	392	463
1959	1,459	466	17,117	381	1,056	463	403	473
1960	1,459	466	17,049	379	1,052	461	407	479
1961	1,447	462	16,303	362	1,040	456	407	478
1962	1,423	454	16,586	369	1,025	449	398	468
1963	1,449	463	16,559	368	1,032	452	417	491
1964	1,493	477	16,841	374	1,062	465	431	507
1965	1,589	507	17,299	385	1,125	493	464	545
1966	1,736	554	17,770	395	1,220	534	516	607
1967	1,921	613	–	–	1,273	558	648	761

a) b) See notes to Table 1 . Since the Canadian figures after 1951 refer to January 1st, whilst the American ones refer to December 31st, the Canadian figures should be compared with the American ones of the previous year. The One Big Union has been included among the International Unions, until 1934; since it lost all its American membership in 1935, it has been included among the Non-International Unions after that date.

Sources: *Labour Organizations in Canada*, 1967. For the U.S. figures, Table I in A.A. Blum "Why Unions Grow" in *Labor History*, 9 (1), Winter 1968, pp. 42-3 has been used, supplemented for 1965 and 1966 by figures from the B.L.S. *Directory of National & International Labor Unions in the U.S., 1967.*

TABLE X A

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY CONGRESS AFFILIATION, 1942–1967
(in 000's)

	TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS			CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR			Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour/ Confederation of National Trade Unions (d)	Unaffiliated to a Canadian Centre					
										Unaffiliated International Unions		Unafftd. national, regional and local unions	Total Unafftd.
	TLC Total (1)=(2)+(3)	TLC only (2)	TLC/AFL (3)	CCL Total (4)=(5)+(6)	CCL only (5)	CCL/CIO (6)	(7)	AFL only (8)	CIO only (9)	Railway Brotherhoods (10)	Others (11)	(12)	(13)
1942	230	33	198	200	85	115	55	7	2	33	1	51	94
1943	249	39	210	246	106	140	69	11	4	35	1	49	100
1944	285	53	232	272	100	172	75	10	–	36	2	45	93
1945	312	88	225	245	93	151	68	6	–	37	3	39	85
1946	356	94	262	314	93	221	70	10	2	38	2	40	92
1947	403	105	298	329	97	232	91	6	2	40	2	39	89
1948	439	106	333	339	94	245	93	9	4	41	2	50	106
1949 a)	459	104	355	302	98	203	80	14	27	41	25	56	163
1950 b)													
1951	471	81	390	312	108	204	86	11	2	40	50	55	158
1952	523	92	431	331	102	229	89	10	2	41	63	88	204
1953	559	98	461	353	102	251	104	11	3	42	62	87	205
1954	596	100	496	361	93	268	100	10	2	41	62	96	211
1955	601	107	494	361	96	265	100	9	2	40	59	96	206
1956	640	111	529	378	87	291	101			44	81	106	242
	CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS												
	CLC Total	CLC only	CLC/AFL–CIO					AFL-CIO only[c] (1956) 1					
1957	1,070	204	866				99	1		34	81	101	217
1958	1,144	237	907				104	18		10	80	98	206
1959	1,154	257	897				97	19		10	71	108	207
1960	1,123	234	889				102	33		10	66	125	234
1961	1,071	197	874				98	34		10	107	127	278
1962	1,049	188	861				102	33		9	109	120	271
1963	1,080	198	882				111	31		9	97	122	251
1964	1,106	197	909				122	31		9	100	125	265
1965	1,181	198	983				150	18		9	109	122	258
1966	1,282	212	1,070				188	16		9	110	130	265
1967	1,451	330	1,120				198	15		8	115	134	272

a) b) See notes to Table I

c) The merger of the AFL and CIO in the U.S. preceded that of the TLC and CCL in Canada by one year.

d) The CCCL became the CNTU in 1960.

N.B. Columns (1)+(4)+(7)+(13) = total Canadian Membership. (up to 1956)

Source: *Labour Organisation(s) in Canada*, 1942-67.

TABLE X B

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY CONGRESS AFFILIATION EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, 1942-1967.

	TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS			CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR			Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour/ Confederation of National Trade Unions (d)	Unaffiliated to a Canadian Centre					
								AFL only	CIO only	Unaffiliated International Unions		Unafftd. national, regional and local unions	Total Unafftd.
	TLC Total (1)=(2)+(3)	TLC only (2)	TLC/AFL (3)	CCL Total (4)=(5)+(6)	CCL only (5)	CCL/CIO (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Railway Brotherhoods (10)	Others (11)	(12)	(13)
1942	39.8	5.6	34.2	34.6	14.7	19.9	9.4	1.1	0.4	5.7	0.1	8.8	16.1
1943	37.5	5.9	31.6	37.0	15.9	21.1	10.3	1.7	0.6	5.2	0.2	7.4	15.1
1944	39.3	7.3	32.0	37.6	13.8	23.8	10.3	1.3		5.0	0.3	6.2	12.8
1945	43.9	12.3	31.6	34.4	13.1	21.3	9.6	0.9		5.2	0.4	5.5	12.0
1946	42.8	11.3	31.6	37.8	11.2	26.6	8.5	1.1	0.2	4.5	0.3	4.8	10.9
1947	44.2	11.5	32.7	36.1	10.6	25.4	10.0	0.7	0.2	4.3	0.3	4.2	9.7
1948	44.9	10.8	34.1	34.6	9.6	25.0	9.6	1.0	0.4	4.2	0.2	5.1	10.9
1949a)	45.6	10.4	35.3	30.0	9.8	20.2	8.0	1.4	2.7	4.1	2.5	5.6	16.3
1950b)													
1951	45.8	7.9	37.9	30.4	10.5	19.9	8.4	1.1	0.1	3.9	4.9	5.4	15.4
1952	45.6	8.0	37.6	29.0	9.0	20.0	7.8	0.8	0.2	3.6	5.5	7.7	17.8
1953	46.0	8.0	38.0	28.9	8.3	20.0	8.6	0.9	0.2	3.4	5.1	7.1	16.7
1954	47.0	7.9	39.1	28.5	7.3	21.2	8.0	0.8	0.2	3.2	4.8	7.5	16.5
1955	47.4	8.5	38.9	28.5	7.6	20.9	7.9	0.7	0.2	3.2	4.6	7.5	16.2
1956	47.4	8.3	39.1	28.0	6.4	21.5	7.5			3.2	6.0	7.9	17.2
	CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS							AFL-CIO only[c]					
	CLC Total	CLC only	CLC/AFL-CIO					(1956) 0.1					
1957	77.2	14.7	62.5				7.2	0.1		2.4	5.9	7.3	15.8
1958	78.7	16.3	62.4				7.2	1.3		0.7	5.5	6.7	14.2
1959	79.0	17.6	61.5				6.7	1.3		0.7	4.9	7.4	14.3
1960	77.0	16.0	61.0				7.0	2.3		0.7	4.6	8.6	16.2
1961	74.0	13.6	60.4				6.8	2.4		0.7	7.4	8.8	19.3
1962	73.7	13.2	60.5				7.2	2.3		0.7	7.7	8.4	19.1
1963	74.5	13.6	60.9				7.6	2.1		0.6	6.7	8.4	17.8
1964	74.1	13.2	60.9				8.1	2.1		0.6	6.7	8.4	17.8
1965	74.4	12.5	61.9				9.4	1.1		0.6	6.9	7.7	16.3
1966	73.9	12.2	61.7				10.9	0.9		0.5	6.3	7.5	15.2
1967	75.5	17.2	58.3				10.3	0.8		0.4	6.0	7.0	14.2

a) b) See notes to Table I

c) The merger of the AFL and CIO in the U.S. preceded that of the TLC and CCL in Canada by one year.

d) The CCCL became the CNTU in 1960.

N.B. Columns (1) + (4) + (7) + (13) = 100 (approx.) (up to 1956)

Source: Table X-A

TABLE XI A

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS AMONG VARIOUS UNION SIZE CATEGORIES, 1951-1967

1. INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
a. Number of Trade Unions																	
Under 500 Members	(42	27	27	24	29	27	24	25	23	21	22	24	25	24	26	25	24
500 – 999	(	10	10	16	14	14	12	8	9	10	8	4	5	6	4	4	4
1,000 – 2,499	15	16	13	13	12	12	14	14	14	13	13	15	16	13	12	13	13
2,500 – 4,999	13	13	15	12	14	11	10	9	10	10	10	11	10	14	14	12	11
5,000 – 9,999	17	18	17	17	18	16	18	20	19	20	22	21	20	20	19	19	18
10,000 – 14,999	6	7	9	10	7	13	12	12	10	11	10	12	10	10	12	10	13
15,000 – 19,999	6	6	6	5	6	4	5	5	10	7	9	9	13	12	8	13	10
20,000 – 29,999	7	6	5	7	8	9	9	9	6	7	5	3	3	4	7	7	9
30,000 and Over	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	110	108	109	111	115	113	111	110	110	108	108	108	110	111	110	111	110
b. Membership in Unions																	
Under 500 Members	(10,728	3,701	4,131	2,900	3,367	3,304	2,655	3,184	2,908	2,646	2,661	4,004	3,973	3,651	4,134	3,613	3,868
500 – 999	(	6,929	5,920	10,393	9,651	9,878	9,043	5,900	6,709	7,544	5,793	2,946	3,656	4,319	3,265	3,032	3,273
1,000 – 2,499	27,106	28,364	21,373	23,522	20,091	20,921	20,768	22,121	20,825	19,761	20,113	23,628	26,081	19,718	19,400	20,660	20,986
2,500 – 4,999	44,930	45,904	53,521	44,161	51,041	40,180	35,118	29,253	33,426	35,306	34,039	38,659	34,417	48,145	50,505	39,966	36,308
5,000 – 9,999	119,523	132,411	118,418	121,344	127,896	106,121	123,863	144,799	141,291	151,912	165,113	155,195	145,953	152,734	148,017	140,602	130,854
10,000 – 14,999	76,841	87,530	103,935	116,516	82,228	148,962	141,860	149,249	116,805	136,438	124,382	153,168	121,135	123,484	154,039	121,849	160,430
15,000 – 19,999	94,812	103,248	104,891	85,725	96,252	63,364	82,173	82,006	166,584	115,881	157,428	163,594	227,538	211,355	139,930	215,572	174,794
20,000 – 29,999	165,259	158,048	121,317	165,896	181,668	209,711	211,745	208,720	130,608	152,132	106,255	65,267	70,000	86,068	151,819	161,143	210,931
30,000 and Over	186,414	229,881	317,039	334,236	321,644	335,057	363,244	417,083	436,534	430,377	424,424	418,508	398,909	412,632	453,632	513,045	531,646
TOTAL	725,613	796,016	850,545	904,693	893,838	947,498	990,469	1,062,315	1,055,690	1,051,997	1,040,208	1,024,969	1,031,658	1,062,054	1,124,741	1,219,482	1,272,884
c. Index of Membership																	
Under 1,000 Members	100	99	94	124	121	123	109	85	90	95	79	65	71	74	69	62	67
1,000 – 2,499	100	105	79	87	74	77	77	82	77	73	74	87	96	73	72	76	77
2,500 – 4,999	100	102	119	98	114	89	78	65	74	79	76	86	77	107	112	89	81
5,000 – 9,999	100	111	99	102	107	89	104	121	118	127	138	130	122	128	124	118	109
10,000 – 14,999	100	114	135	152	107	194	185	194	152	178	162	199	158	161	200	159	209
15,000 – 19,999	100	109	111	90	102	67	87	86	176	122	166	173	240	223	148	227	184
20,000 – 29,999	100	96	73	100	110	127	128	126	79	92	64	39	42	52	92	98	128
30,000 and Over	100	123	170	179	173	185	195	224	234	231	228	225	214	221	243	275	285
TOTAL	100	110	117	125	123	131	136	146	145	145	143	141	142	146	155	168	175

Source: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada*, 1951-1967.
Directly Chartered Locals, as well as Independent Local Organizations, are excluded from these figures.

TABLE XI A (Cont'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS AMONG VARIOUS UNION SIZE CATEGORIES, 1951-1967

2. NATIONAL UNIONS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
a. Number of Trade Unions																	
Under 500 Members	15	9	9	13	13	11	7	5	3	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
500 – 999		7	7	7	6	6	7	10	8	4	7	5	6	6	6	6	6
1,000 – 2,499	8	11	9	10	13	12	13	10	9	10	7	10	9	11	11	12	10
2,500 – 4,999	19	20	19	13	15	12	9	10	8	8	11	8	7	7	7	8	9
5,000 – 9,999	7	8	10	15	13	14	15	13	15	11	10	12	12	11	10	10	12
10,000 – 14,999	2	5	4	3	5	6	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
15,000 – 19,999	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	1
20,000 – 29,999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	3	4
30,000 and Over	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	4
TOTAL	53	62	61	64	68	65	60	57	51	48	50	51	51	52	52	55	55
b. Membership in Unions																	
Under 500 Members	5,865	1,225	2,025	2,901	2,662	1,970	1,304	717	534	1,119	1,129	1,803	1,673	1,504	1,571	1,457	1,027
500 – 999		5,418	5,189	4,961	4,202	4,100	4,896	7,200	5,675	3,111	5,496	3,363	4,308	4,310	4,414	4,236	4,386
1,000 – 2,499	13,361	17,280	15,737	17,672	20,721	18,453	22,086	17,519	14,623	15,623	10,650	16,097	13,650	17,343	17,890	18,597	17,768
2,500 – 4,999	65,809	70,004	69,142	45,744	58,543	47,293	36,626	39,186	29,141	31,548	42,030	28,224	25,243	26,291	27,167	32,071	33,249
5,000 – 9,999	50,085	62,643	72,893	102,064	89,546	96,393	103,405	89,987	104,962	77,603	73,671	76,002	85,071	75,391	70,244	74,097	96,255
10,000 – 14,999	22,870	55,170	46,191	35,324	60,011	75,123	34,580	32,465	34,270	45,506	32,170	45,950	33,900	45,674	42,986	45,098	33,770
15,000 – 19,999	15,168	16,185	15,801	33,854	37,513	35,514	69,014	33,343	17,585	16,974	50,472	49,186	65,975	52,152	35,431	36,037	16,883
20,000 – 29,999	–	–	20,473	–	–	25,935	–	40,408	43,139	50,611	29,000	–	–	21,000	73,048	80,531	101,090
30,000 and Over	33,000	33,510	35,083	32,778	32,707	33,851	64,797	70,922	75,963	78,023	78,868	114,122	121,098	121,871	116,995	153,039	270,145
TOTAL	206,158	261,435	282,534	275,298	32,707	338,632	336,708	331,747	325,892	320,118	323,486	334,747	350,918	365,536	389,746	445,163	575,663
c. Index of Membership																	
Under 1,000 Members	100	113	123	134	117	103	106	135	106	72	113	88	102	99	102	97	92
1,000 – 2,499	100	129	118	132	155	138	165	131	109	117	80	120	102	130	134	139	13 133
2,500 – 4,999	100	106	105	70	89	72	56	60	44	48	64	43	38	40	41	49	51
5,000 – 9,999	100	125	146	204	179	192	206	180	210	155	147	152	170	151	140	148	192
10,000 – 14,999	100	241	202	154	262	328	151	142	150	199	141	201	148	200	188	197	148
15,000 – 19,999	100	107	104	223	247	234	455	220	116	112	333	324	435	344	234	238	111
20,000 – 29,999	–	–	100(a)	–	–	127(a)	–	197(a)	211(a)	247(a)	142(a)	–	–	103(a)	357(a)	393(a)	498(a)
30,000 and Over	100	102	106	99	99	103	196	215	230	236	239	346	367	369	355	464	819
TOTAL	100	127	137	134	148	164	163	161	158	155	157	162	170	177	189	216	279

(a) 1953 Base Year.

Source: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada*, 1951-1967.
Directly Chartered Locals, as well as independent Local Organizations, are excluded from these figures.

TABLE XI A (Cont'd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS AMONG VARIOUS UNION SIZE CATEGORIES, 1951-1967

3. TOTAL

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
a. Number of Trade Unions																	
Under 500 Members	57	36	36	37	42	38	31	30	26	27	28	31	32	31	33	32	30
500 – 999		17	17	23	20	20	19	18	17	14	15	9	11	12	10	10	10
1,000 – 2,499	23	27	22	23	25	24	27	24	23	23	20	25	25	24	23	25	23
2,500 – 4,999	32	33	34	25	29	23	19	19	18	18	21	19	17	21	21	20	20
5,000 – 9,999	24	26	27	32	31	30	33	33	34	31	32	33	32	31	29	29	30
10,000 – 14,999	8	12	13	13	12	19	15	15	13	15	13	15	13	14	16	14	16
15,000 – 19,999	7	7	7	7	8	6	9	7	11	8	12	12	17	15	10	15	11
20,000 – 29,999	7	6	6	7	8	10	9	11	8	9	6	3	3	5	10	10	13
30,000 and Over	5	6	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	11	11	12	11	10	10	11	12
TOTAL	163	170	170	175	183	178	171	167	161	156	158	159	161	163	162	166	165
b. Membership in Unions																	
Under 500 Members	16,593	4,926	6,156	5,801	6,029	5,274	3,959	3,901	3,442	3,765	3,790	5,807	5,646	5,155	5,705	5,070	4,895
500 – 999		12,347	11,109	15,354	13,853	13,978	13,939	13,100	12,384	10,655	11,289	6,309	7,964	8,629	7,679	7,268	7,659
1,000 – 2,499	40,467	45,644	37,110	41,194	40,812	39,374	42,854	39,640	35,448	35,384	30,763	39,725	39,731	37,061	37,290	39,257	38,754
2,500 – 4,999	110,739	115,908	122,663	89,905	109,584	87,473	71,744	68,439	62,567	66,854	76,069	66,883	59,660	74,436	77,672	72,037	69,557
5,000 – 9,999	169,608	195,054	191,311	223,408	217,442	202,514	227,268	234,786	246,253	229,515	238,784	231,197	231,024	228,125	218,261	214,699	227,109
10,000 – 14,999	99,711	142,700	150,126	151,840	142,239	224,085	176,440	181,714	151,075	181,944	156,552	199,118	155,035	169,158	197,025	166,947	194,200
15,000 – 19,999	109,980	119,433	120,692	119,579	133,765	98,878	151,187	115,349	184,169	132,855	207,900	212,780	293,509	263,507	175,361	251,609	191,677
20,000 – 29,999	165,259	158,048	141,790	165,896	181,668	235,646	211,745	249,128	173,747	202,743	135,255	65,267	70,000	107,068	224,867	241,674	312,711
30,000 and Over	219,414	263,391	352,122	367,014	354,351	378,908	428,041	488,005	512,497	508,400	503,292	532,630	520,007	534,451	570,627	666,084	801,785
TOTAL	931,771	1,057,451	1,133,079	1,179,991	1,199,743	1,286,130	1,327,177	1,394,062	1,381,582	1,372,115	1,363,694	1,359,716	1,382,576	1,427,590	1,514,487	1,664,645	1,848,547
c. Index of Membership																	
Under 1,000 Members	100	104	104	127	120	116	108	102	95	87	91	73	82	83	81	74	76
1,000 – 2,499	100	113	92	102	101	97	106	98	88	87	76	98	98	92	92	97	96
2,500 – 4,999	100	105	111	81	99	79	65	62	56	60	69	60	54	67	70	65	63
5,000 – 9,999	100	115	113	132	128	119	134	138	145	135	141	136	136	135	129	127	134
10,000 – 14,999	100	143	151	152	143	225	177	182	152	182	157	200	155	170	198	167	195
15,000 – 19,999	100	109	110	109	122	90	137	105	167	121	189	193	267	240	159	229	174
20,000 – 29,999	100	96	86	100	110	143	128	151	105	123	82	39	42	65	136	146	189
30,000 and Over	100	120	160	167	161	173	195	222	234	232	229	243	237	244	260	304	365
TOTAL	100	113	122	127	129	138	142	150	148	147	146	146	148	153	163	178	198

Source: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada*, 1951-1967.
Directly Chartered Locals, as well as Independent Local Organizations, are excluded from these figures.

TABLE XI B

MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS
IN VARIOUS SIZE CATEGORIES, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES
OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, 1952 AND 1967

Union Size	1952 Percentage of Total Membership in Each Size Category			1967 Percentage of Total Membership in Each Size Category		
	International Unions	National Unions	Total	International Unions	National Unions	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 1,000 Members	1.3	2.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.4
1,000 – 2,499	3.6	6.6	4.3	1.6	3.1	2.1
2,500 – 4,999	5.8	26.8	11.0	2.9	5.8	3.8
5,000 – 9,999	16.6	24.0	18.4	10.3	16.7	12.3
10,000 – 14,999	11.0	21.1	13.5	12.6	5.9	10.5
15,000 – 19,999	13.0	6.2	11.3	13.7	2.9	10.4
20,000 – 29,999	19.9	–	15.0	16.6	17.7	16.9
Over 30,000	28.8	12.8	24.9	41.8	46.9	43.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8

Source: Table XI A.
Directly Chartered Locals, and Independent Local Organizations, are excluded from these figures.

TABLE XIC

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS OPERATING IN CANADA, AND INDICES, 1951-1967

	International Unions			National Unions			All Unions		
	Number of Unions	Average Membership Per Union	Index*	Number of Unions	Average Membership Per Union	Index*	Number of Unions	Average Membership Per Union	Index*
1951	110	6,596	100	53	3,890	100	163	5,716	100
2	108	7,371	112	62	4,217	108	170	6,220	109
3	109	7,803	118	61	4,632	119	170	6,665	117
4	111	8,150	124	64	4,302	111	175	6,743	118
5	115	7,773	118	68	4,499	116	183	6,556	115
6	113	8,385	127	65	5,210	134	178	7,225	126
7	111	8,923	135	60	5,612	144	171	7,761	136
8	110	9,657	146	57	5,820	150	167	8,348	146
9	110	9,597	145	51	6,390	164	161	8,581	150
60	108	9,741	148	48	6,669	171	156	8,796	154
1	108	9,632	146	50	6,470	166	158	8,631	151
2	108	9,490	144	51	6,564	169	159	8,552	150
3	110	9,379	142	51	6,881	177	161	8,587	150
4	111	9,568	145	52	7,030	181	163	8,758	153
5	110	10,225	155	52	7,495	193	162	9,349	164
6	111	10,986	167	55	8,094	208	166	10,028	175
7	110	11,572	175	55	10,467	269	165	11,203	196

*Base Year, 1951

The locals directly chartered by the CLC & CNTU, as well as independent local organizations are excluded from these figures.

Source: *Labour Organization(s) in Canada*, 1951-1967.

TABLE XI D

AVERAGE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDISH LANDESORGANISATION AND THE UNITED STATES, 1956-1966

	U.K.		Swedish L.O.		U.S.A.	
	Number of Unions	Average Membership per Union	Number of Unions	Average Membership per Union	Number of Unions	Average Membership per Union
1956	685	14,274	44	31,916	189	92,540
1957	685	14,349	44	32,331	184	94,397
1958	675	14,280	44	32,891	186	91,554
1959	668	14,406	44	33,343	185	92,524
1960	664	14,812	44	33,767	184	92,658
1961	646	15,320	43	34,913	184	88,603
1962	626	15,794	41	37,136	181	91,635
1963	607	16,366	41	37,613	191	86,696
1964	596	16,909	39	40,084	189	89,106
1965	580	17,552	38	41,174	189	91,529
1966			38	41,778	190	94,421

Sources: *U.K. Annual Abstract of Statistics*, 1967.
Swedish L.O. Research Dept.
Directory of National & International Unions in the United States, 1958-1966.

TABLE XII

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TEN LARGEST UNIONS IN CANADA EACH YEAR, 1942-1967

The Following Table Shows Three Categories of Unions in Each Year: Those Underlined are the Five Largest; Those in Ordinary Type are Among the Ten Largest; and Those in Brackets are Not Among the Ten Largest in That Particular Year, but are Among the Ten Largest in Some Other Year

Union	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950(A)	1949(B)	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
1. Steelworkers	130,000	120,000	110,000	102,000	90,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	80,000	80,000	75,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	60,350	55,000		50,000	48,000	40,000	35,000	30,000	50,000	45,000	35,000
2. C.U.P.E. (C)	106,100	89,400	84,800	86,100	52,900	49,937	46,033	44,873	42,754	35,214	30,361	(25,935)	(18,000)													
3. P.S.A.C. (D)	92,800	(85,000)	(80,000)	(72,000)	(85,000)	(85,000)	(83,000)	(83,000)	(83,000)	(80,000)	(75,000)	(54,000)	(62,000)	(62,000)	(62,000)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)		(50,000)	(50,000)	45,000)	(40,000)	(37,000)	(33,000)	(28,285)	(22,000)
4. Auto workers	90,800	96,800	77,500	63,600	61,100	56,768	56,122	60,968	60,000	60,000	60,000	65,000	60,000	65,000	57,905	56,870	60,000		60,000	53,000	51,352	50,000	51,000	51,000	35,000	30,000
5. Carpenters	77,300	71,700	64,000	57,100	60,200	58,765	64,635	66,134	69,369	76,051	68,020	56,694	54,709	54,947	52,770	45,365	38,276		37,210	36,381	24,738	23,021	20,271	(13,831)	(13,630)	(13,225)
6. Teamsters	54,700	52,200	42,400	38,200	37,300	40,762	40,391	39,676	37,943	36,891	29,275	26,679	(22,812)	(23,867)	(18,977)	(17,663)	(14,853)		(13,712)	(11,074)	(8,126)	(6,211)	(3,029)	(4,577)	(4,577)	(3,202)
7. Woodworkers	46,600	47,500	43,600	39,200	37,900	37,119	36,688	36,688	40,797	41,847	43,911	40,265	33,881	32,247	31,185	28,519	(20,478)		(21,961)	24,425	21,348	27,000	(12,500)	(13,000)	(11,631)	(7,000)
8. I.B. Electrical Workers	48,500	42,000	38,000	36,600	35,500	35,737	35,723	36,733	(30,922)	(29,250)	(23,550)	(23,500)	(23,000)	(22,000)	(20,000)	(17,000)	(15,000)		(15,000)	(12,861)	(10,528)	(8,224)	(8,325)	(7,825)	(6,824)	(5,233)
9. Machinists	42,700	43,000	41,200	39,800	40,400	39,659	40,055	39,943	49,599	52,956	49,423	47,208	49,097	50,887	44,760	37,296	26,734		26,686	24,871	23,898	22,077	26,000	33,697	44,643	32,785
10. Pulp and sulphite workers	40,000	39,900	36,900	36,100	36,600	34,698	35,810	35,235	33,904	35,338	33,890	33,890	31,957	31,155	30,419	29,959	33,138		28,000	25,700	24,000	(20,000)	(15,000)	15,500	(12,500)	15,000
11. C.B.R.T.	(34,915)	33,500	32,100	35,800	35,200	34,185	(32,835)	33,150	33,209	35,708	33,851	33,851	32,707	32,778	35,083	33,510	33,000		32,500	32,300	30,200	29,000	28,000	26,000	21,000	20,000
12. Mine, mill & smelter workers	(13,000)	(15,000)	(22,000)	(20,000)	(25,000)	(33,000)	33,000	(33,000)	34,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000		25,000	25,000	28,507	21,675	(11,739)	(12,500)	(10,000)	(10,000)
13. Mineworkers	(9,150)	(7,984)	(7,979)	(7,984)	(11,763)	(13,106)	(14,616)	(14,807)	(16,959)	(21,860)	(23,604)	26,021	23,750	24,884	27,258	26,775	25,717		25,124	21,832	21,832	22,149	23,710	21,846	22,552	20,632
14. Railway Carmen	(17,522)	(17,544)	(17,429)	(17,414)	(18,509)	(19,733)	(20,928)	(22,175)	(22,944)	(18,329)	(24,347)	(24,347)	26,356	27,730	26,852	(25,277)	21,861		(20,807)	(18,837)	(17,421)	(16,932)	16,079	15,000	14,612	(13,393)
15. United Electrical (E)	(24,901)	(22,570)	(20,220)	(19,510)	(19,400)	(18,900)	(18,650)	(18,500)	(19,900)	(24,000)	(24,500)	(23,000)	(22,500)	(24,600)	(25,700)	26,200	24,826		22,857	25,000	25,000	22,000	(6,521(E)	(10,718)	16,000	14,000
16. Maintenance of way	(20,900)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,000)	(18000)	(18,000)	(18,000)		24,201	(21,076)	(20,805)	20,446	18,187	18,590	14,856	15,643
17. Trainmen	(20,699)	(20,361)	(20,263)	(19,992)	(19,414)	(20,267)	(21,547)	(22,513)	(22,573)	(24,274)	(24,304)	(23,428)	(22,101)	(21,815)	(21,507)	(21,318)	(20,643)		(21,121)	(20,860)	(19,889)	(18,600)	18,811	18,052	17,084	15,823
18. Nat. Fed. of Bldg. Unions	(29,542)	(28,096)	(25,048)	(19,800)	(15,980)	(17,950)	(18,800)	(22,611)	(21,339)	(20,408)	(19,104)	(19,104)	(19,513)	(18,428)	(20,473)	(16,185)	(15,168)		(13,040)	(11,929)	(11,937)	(10,192)	15,404	16,435	17,181	16,389
Membership of Ten Largest	731,500	636,000	570,500	534,500	487,100	469,630	470,457	475,400	481,575	488,005	457,316	431,608	404,457	419,628	406,232	374,844	343,552		331,578	316,509	290,875	272,368	247,462	266,120	247,928	215,272
As Percentage of total Canadian Membership	38.1	36.6	35.9	35.8	33.6	33.0	32.5	32.6	33.0	33.6	33.0	31.9	31.9	33.1	33.3	32.7	33.4		33.0	32.4	31.9	32.7	34.8	36.8	37.3	37.2
Membership of Five Largest	497,000	430,100	379,900	348,600	304,600	288,232	289,181	293,918	301,722	310,854	296,354	279,167	257,687	273,612	260,518	233,391	219,414		207,710	195,381(F)	175,059	164,021	158,710	182,543	168,195	138,417
As Percentage of Total Canadian Membership	25.9	24.8	23.9	23.3	21.0	20.3	20.0	20.1	20.7	21.4	21.4	20.6	20.3	21.6	21.4	20.4	21.3		20.6	20.0	19.2	19.7	22.3	25.2	25.3	23.9

(A) (B) See notes to Table 1.

(C) In 1964, the National Union of Public Service Employees and the National Union of Public Employees merged to form the Canadian Union of Public Employees. The figures given prior to the merger are those for the N.U.P.E.; this union was first chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress in 1955, made up of locals which had been formerly chartered directly by the T.L.C. the N.U.P.S.E. was formerly A.C.C.L. union.

(D) In 1966, the Civil Service Federation of Canada and the Civil Service Association of Canada merged to form the Public Service Alliance of Canada. Figures in brackets prior to 1967 refer to the membership of the C.S.F.C. these were not included in the membership figures for Canadian unions because the C.S.F.C. did not satisfy the criteria for inclusion; several of its components, however, were included since they were affiliated directly to the C.L.C.

(E) The 1945 figure for the United Electrical Workers were those provided by the C.C.L.

(F) In 1948, two unions tied for fifth place, and therefore, six unions are underlined. The total membership of the five largest, however, includes the figure for only one of these, in order not to give a distroted percentage.

SOURCE: Labour Organisation(s) in Canada, 1942 to 1967.

TABLE XIII

INDICES OF UNION MEMBERSHIP, NON-AGRICULTURAL PAID WORKERS AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1921-1967

Year	Union Membership	N.A.P. Workers	G.N.P.[a]
1921	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	88.5	104.2	110.6
1923	88.8	107.9	116.7
1924	83.4	109.3	115.3
1925	86.6	112.6	124.8
1926	87.8	117.5	118.0
1927	92.7	123.0	128.8
1928	96.2	127.4	140.7
1929	101.9	129.9	141.1
1930	102.9	125.3	135.1
1931	103.0	103.7	117.8
1932	90.4	94.5	105.9
1933	91.4	87.8	99.0
1934	89.8	98.7	111.0
1935	89.8	99.2	119.6
1936	103.2	101.9	124.9
1937	122.4	107.8	137.3
1938	122.0	106.1	138.1
1939	114.7	106.3	148.5
1940	115.7	112.3	169.9
1941	147.6	131.2	194.4
1942	184.7	143.2	230.7
1943	212.5	150.0	239.1
1944	231.3	152.1	248.0
1945	227.2	150.2	241.7
1946	265.8	152.7	237.5
1947	291.4	160.5	240.5
1948	312.5	164.9	245.0
1949	321.4	170.0	254.5
1950	–	–	272.0
1951	328.8	185.3	288.8
1952	366.1	194.0	311.8
1953	389.8	188.9	323.8
1954	405.1	191.9	314.3
1955	405.1	192.6	341.3
1956	431.9	207.5	370.8
1957	442.8	218.9	375.5
1958	464.5	217.3	379.9
1959	466.1	223.7	393.1
1960	466.1	231.2	401.8
1961	462.3	234.0	412.9
1962	454.6	240.5	440.5
1963	462.9	248.8	463.1
1964	477.0	259.4	492.8
1965	507.7	273.2	526.8
1966	554.6	289.3	561.0
1967	613.7	304.3	576.7

[a]At 1949 prices

Sources: The figures for G.N.P. are taken from D.B.S. *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure*, 1919-1938, 1926-1956, 1962 and 1967.
Union membership from Table I
NAP workers from Table V-A.

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